The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Over 2,000 coopers are now on a strike in New York.

—Philip Clayton, of Georgia, has been confirmed as Consul to Callao.

—The Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association met in Columbus on Wednesday.

—John Bright, in a letter to Gorman B. Eaton, hopes civil service reform will be successful in this country.

—A preliminary meeting of the third annual session of the National Prison Reform Congress was held in St. Louis yesterday.

—Chris. Weaver, who owns a wood yard between Ft. Stephenson and Ft. Berthold, on the Missouri river, was murdered by Sioux last Monday.

—Fraudulent coupons of bonds of the Massachusetts bounty fund loan have been put in circulation. No. 4,435 is the highest number of regular bonds.

—The President has signed the act to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river.

—Admiral Franklin Buchanan, late of the Confederate navy and for many years a distinguished officer of the United States navy, died in Baltimore on Tuesday, aged 75.

—Tilson R. Way, a well-to-do farmer living near Erie, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by tying a shirt around his neck and to the bed post, and then bracing himself against it till suffocated.

—An accident occurred on the I. B. & W. R. last Tuesday night by some scoundrel disconnecting the switch at a small station near Crawfordsville, Ind. The engine and nine freight cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman were seriously injured.

—Representatives of Liberal Republicans are now in Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of holding a conference in regard to the political action of the party in the coming campaign. It is reported that they favor a separate convention, to be held prior to the conventions of other political parties.

—Reports from Bismarck state that on Wednesday last a battle took place between Sioux and Grosventres at Knife river, seventy-five miles above Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri river. The battle lasted about half a day. One party retreated, hotly pursued by the other. About a dozen horses were left on the field.

—A short time ago the Government brought suit against Jay Cooke & Co. to recover the amount of $81,000 bonds redeemed as genuine, but which proved counterfeit. The case was tried before Judge Blatchford and a jury in the United States Circuit Court in New York. A verdict was given for the Government for $23,130.38, being the amount paid by the Assistant Treasurer for the bonds, with interest. Jay Cooke & Co. appealed, and Judge Woodruff affirmed the judgment of the court below.

UNIONTOWN.

The Stamp Trial—The New County Treasurer—Democratic Candidates for Offices—"Uncle Jacob" and his Sayings.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 12, 1874.

THE STAMP TRIAL.

We are enjoying most beautiful spring, almost summer weather now, and our town would be very dull if it were not that court is in full session for the trial of Jacob Stamp. Our farmers are too busy to come to town unless on important business that will not brook delay.

NEW COUNTY TREASURER.

Our new County Treasurer, Justus Dunn, is fully initiated into office and attending thereto, to the best of his ability. There was great tribulation amongst those who were anxious to serve the *dear people* when it became necessary for our commissioners to elect a Treasurer, and quite a number offered to give the widow of the deceased Treasurer, who is in needy circumstances, a large proportion of the salary, but one of those who offered the least was selected, so that it is a question whether justice was done.

DEMOCRACY PROLIFIC OF CANDIDATES.

The Democracy of our county is prolific of candidates this spring; two for Congress, five for Assembly, nine for Sheriff, seven for Commissioner, two each for District Attorney and Auditor, and three for Poor House Director; and only one-fourth of them can get the nomination, and oh! how disappointed the other three-fourths will be, for they are one and all sure *now* of being nominated.

"AND HIS NAME WAS UNCLE JAKE," ETC.

"Uncle Jake" has been making some very libelous accusations against some one whom he supposes to be your correspondent at this place, and at first I was at a loss to understand his meaning, but a few enquiries from his friends put me on the track. In the fall of 1872 "Uncle Jake" was bitterly opposed to our Congressional nominee, and even went so far as to refuse to put his name on the list of candidates, and a few of his subscribers in different parts of the county who thought that perhaps his course might lose us a half dozen votes wrote to him threatening to stop taking his paper. The Poor old man has religiously (if such a term can be applied to any of his acts) presented those letters, and read and re-read and brooded and dreamed over them until at length his disordered imagination has made him believe that the writers intended to burn his property over his head, when they only expected to *ruin* him by stopping his poor, little one sided paper. Have pity upon him, dear Editors, and pour out out the vials of your wrath upon his devoted head.

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From Another Correspondent.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 12, 1874.

Our public schools have closed for the season, and many private ones are being opened.

The sections of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad between Mr. Braddock and Connellsville will be let out on contract in a few days.

Rev. Gilson, of the Presbyterian church, preached last Sunday evening in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to a large audience, on the subject of Temperance. It was one of the ables sermons on the subject yet delivered in this place. A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was also held in the Court House last evening, and was addressed by Rev. Wilson, Peter A. Johns and others. Our people are evidently awake to the necessity of a reform in this matter, and they await with intense interest the action of the Legislature on the Local Option bill.

There is some talk of a new newspaper being established in this place. A paper that would avoid slander on the one hand and scurrility on the other, for the accomplishment of private or political ends, would be sure to obtain success in a county of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, boasting of many and varied manufactures, and where the important interests of education and temperance are engaging public attention. A paper which would pay greater attention and give more encouragement to these and other interests would certainly prove successful. We have no fault to find with the political management of our two papers, although they certainly could be improved in that respect. But we want, and will have, sooner or later, a paper whose chief, if not entire end, will be the promotion of the numerous interests of our county. We have advantages in the resources of the county, let them be spoken of. In short we want what we have not, a representative journal, and the editors of our present papers would do well to note this in advance.

KAPPA.

Hon. Thomas Howard.

We publish from the Philadelphia *Press* the following very complimentary and well deserved notice of Hon. Thos. Howard:

We note in some of the Pittsburgh papers that Hon. Taomas Howard presents himself as a candidate for Congress from one of the districts in Allegheny county. With no desire to interfere between Mr. Howard and his competitors, we cannot avoid the expression of our satisfaction when such men allow themselves to be named in connection with representative positions. It is the disgrace of this era of reform and improvement that many of our legislators, especially from the cities, are either lamentable or incompetents—either unworthy or corrupt. As we have often said, in this city alone the general selections for representative positions are not men of stalwart make but of party mould, and it is only necessary to illustrate the manner in which the people cling to the pure metal when they show it by their steady determination to retain Judge Kelley in the post which he has dignified by his ability while strengthening himself and his constituents. Thomas Howard is one of the same stripe—bold, experienced, energetic and conscientious. As a State Senator he secured the passage of bills requiring interest to be paid the county of Allegheny on its unexpended balances, which this year, as the Comptroller's report shows, yields the county over $11,000. We remember him here best as the foremost champion of the new Constitution, and especially for his leadership in those reforms which guaranteed the rights of the business community from the oppression and extortion of the railroads. We are glad to notice that Mr. Howard has always stood with the men who insist that our financial system was not made for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the rich and of adding to the profits of the national banks, but that it was mainly intended to assist business enterprises in all parts of the country.

THE York *Press* of May 8 chronicles two cases of suicide in that county: Geo. Eppley, a farmer of Shrewsbury township, and Simon Smith, Windsor township. Both hanged themselves.

MRS JENNIE R. COOPER is on trial at Erie for the murder of Caroline Cook, at Union City, on the 31st of January last.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Czar of Russia in England.

A New Ministry Formed in Spain.

Terrible Outrage on a British Consul in Central America.

FRANCE.

The New Electoral Bill.

PARIS, May 13.—The Duke de Broglie declares that he will call up for immediate decision the new electoral bill. The Left and Extreme Right oppose its present consideration, and will make it a Cabinet question. The debate will occur on Friday or Saturday.

President of the Assembly.

The Assembly to-day re-elected Buffett as President and all the Vice Presidents of the late session.

SPAIN.

The New Ministry.

MADRID, May 13.—The new Ministry is announced this morning as follows: Zabala, President of Council and Minister of War; Sagosta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Camacho, Minister of Finance; Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Alonzo Colemanares, Minister of Public Works; Romero Ortez, Minister of Colonies; Rodriguerez Arias, Minister of Marine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Czar at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, May 13.—The Czar and Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover this evening. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation of the party and greeted them with hearty cheers. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the imperial visitors, and conducted them to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at ten o'clock to-night.

CANADA.

Proceedings of Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 13.—In Parliament last night Mr. McKenzie moved that the Pacific Railway resolutions be taken up. He explained the provisions of the new bill, and after debate the resolutions were adopted.

BY MAIL.

Outrage on a British Consul in Central America.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A Panama letter of May 3d says: The foreign residents on the Pacific coast are Spaniards. On account of the tragedy that has occurred at San Jose de Guatemala, it appears that the commandant of that post, Col. Gonazles, had some personal difficulty with H. B. M.'s Vice Consul John Magee in reference to clearance for vessels lying in the port. They had exchanged blows on the street. On April 24th Gonazles summoned Magee to come to his office. The latter excused himself, and alleged that lameness prevented his walking. A party of armed soldiers were sent to bring him dead or alive. Magee was arrested and thrown into a cart and jolted over the stones to the Government headquarters here. Gonazles, not daring to shoot, took the butt of his pistol and struck his prisoner violently in the face, heaping on him in the meantime every obscene epithet. At the same time the commandant declared that he should receive four hundred lashes, and if he survived this torture he should be shot the next morning. The unfortunate Vice Consul vainly invoked protection from his flag, and the remonstrance of Mr. James, United States Consular Agent, was also disregarded by the Commandante. The Pacific Mail steamship Arizona arrived at San Jose from San Francisco at noon, but its presence did not help the Commandante from his purpose. He seized the telegraph station, planted two cannon on the wharf that commanded the Arizona as she lay at anchor, and then proceeded to work out his plans. At four o'clock in the afternoon Magee was brought out, stripped of his coat and vest, and thrown prostrate on the stone floor. Four soldiers sat on his hands, feet and head, and four others proceeded to administer the lashes with rattan sticks. Commandante Cooley kept tally of the strokes. After two hundred lashes had been inflicted, the victim became insensible and the surgeon of the port interfered, protesting that the man would die if his torture was continued. Then upon the remaining two hundred lashes were postponed until the next morning, immediately before the hour appointed for the execution. Magee was then taken back to his cell. With a hellish refinement of cruelty, the Commandante visited his victim several times during the night, and placed the muzzle of his revolver against Magee's temples, asking, "Why don't I shoot you?" and, "Don't you want me to put you out of your misery?"

Rumors of these extraordinary proceedings had reached Salvador, and a detachment of troops, under General Solona, was dispatched to San Jose de Guatemala. These came in sight just as Magee had been placed in position to receive the remaining two hundred lashes. The Commandante, seeing his downfall near at hand, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Magee. They refused, and he then fled to the Arizona. He was followed by a boat bearing an order from General Solona, on the captain of the steamer Arizona, to secure him and return him to shore; but as Gonazles was ascending the side of the steamer he was fired upon by some of the passengers, three shots taking effect on different parts of his body. He managed to get into his boat and was taken ashore, but lived only a few hours. No clue to the person who fired on the Commandante could be found. The log of the Arizona notes that the shots were fired by unseen hands among the passengers. Great fears of a serious outbreak were expressed, and the steamer's guns were loaded and turned upon the town. The United States Minister at Salvador, Williamson, sent a dispatch ordering the detention of the steamer, but the Captain, considering the order was designed to keep the ship until the safety of the foreign residents was assured, decided to disregard it and sailed for Panama on the 25th of April.

TIPPECANOE CITY.

Destructive Conflagration—A Distillery and Malt House Burned—Loss $60,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LIMA, OHIO, May 13, 1874.

Last night a fire was discovered in the tool-room of A. Cochran's large distillery at Tippecanoe City, Ohio. The flames spread rapidly, soon the whole building was in flames and was entirely consumed, together with the contents, consisting of high wines, grain and malt. The loss is forty thousand dollars, with only twenty-five hundred dollars insurance.

William Green's malt house, adjoining, also caught from the distillery, and was destroyed in a very short time. The loss is twenty thousand dollars; fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. G.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 13.—First race, sweepstakes for three year olds which have never won a race; mile heats; eleven entries and six started; won by Dudley; time 1:44¼, 1:46 and 1:48½.

Second race; purse $500; two mile heats; five horses started; won by Jury, being the best contested and the most exciting race of this meeting; time 3:46½, 3:36¾, 3:45¾ and 3:50½. The second heat was a dead one between Dovetail and Jury.

LONDON, May 13.—At the Chester meeting to-day the race for the Chester Trade cup was won by Organist, Lochinus second, Bertram third. Fifteen ran.

Base Ball.

HARTFORD, May 13.—Base ball: Bostons, 8; Hartfords, 1.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The first game of base ball in the championship series played here this season came off this afternoon on the grounds of the Chicago club, between the White Stockings of Chicago and the Athletics of Philadelphia. The game was very closely contested, the Chicagos winning the score—4 to nothing. Chicago's scoring was two the first inning, and one each in the seventh and ninth. About 5,000 people witnessed the game.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Atlantics, 8; Baltimores, 3.

CONNECTICUT.

A Contest for U. S. Senator.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 13.—A Senatorial caucus was held this evening by the Democratic members of the General Assembly for the nomination of a United States Senator. The first informal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 157; William W. Eaton received 91; William H. Barnum, 46; Governor Charles B. Ingersol, 20. Thereupon a motion was made to declare Mr. Eaton the unanimous nominee of the caucus, which was unanimously passed amid great applause.

The Western Press on the President's Veto.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes replies received to circulars sent to the press of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, asking how each stood on the President's veto of the currency bill. A summary shows that of 923 papers answering the circular 514 sustain the veto, 408 oppose it, and 11 are non-committal. Of those sustaining the veto 295 are Republican and 217 opposition. Of those opposing the veto 254 are Republican and 174 opposition. Indiana, Missouri and Kansas are the only States where a majority of the papers oppose the veto.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Considering the New Finance Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1874.

SENATE.

Claim for Stationery.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of Dempsey & O'Toole for stationery furnished the Interior Department.

Protection of Immigrants.

Mr. CHANDLER, by request, introduced a bill for the better protection of immigrants. Referred.

Regulating Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. Referred.

Relief of Chickasaws.

Mr. OGLESBY introduced a bill for the relief of the Chickasaws and the adoption of freedmen. Referred.

Reimbursing West Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS, by unanimous consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill introduced by him appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to reimburse the State of West Virginia and its citizens for losses incurred by reason of the destruction of bridges, court houses, school houses, churches, &c., by Federal troops during the late war.

Amendments to the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. WINDOM submitted the following resolution, which he would ask the Senate to consider when the finance and Civil Rights bills were disposed of:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be and hereby are instructed to report amendments to the river and harbor bill, making appropriations for completing surveys and estimates for each of the improvements, amended by the Select Committee on Transportation on the four routes indicated in their report.

The resolution, on Mr. Windom's motion, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Finance Bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that free banking would be fatal unless accompanied by some provision to provide for coin redemption. If the Government should at once assume the responsibility of issuing all the circulating medium, the amount of interest saved to the Government would be about $13,075,000; but to abolish national banks, the Government would lose about $18,000,000 taxes now imposed upon them. Another difficulty in regard to the United States issuing all the currency was that it would not be paid to the Government dues. Government notes had not that flexibility which is indispensable to a circulating medium. The Government cannot loan money, cannot move crops, or enter into the business of banking. The only objection he saw that with but one-third of the currency issued by the Government there would be no possibility of an equal distribution, nothing to secure loans or promote discounts and exchanges. He knew many Senators feared free banking. And would vote for it with some hesitancy. There were some advantages in the system, which he would not pass by, and one of the first was that it would repeal the monopoly in banking. He explained the provisions for redemption contained in the bill, and said without them he could never vote for free banking. The Finance Committee had gone just as far as it could consistently with its duty and the honor of the Government. He submitted to the Senate that it should take the bill as a whole and not tear it to pieces.

Mr. LOGAN inquired what would be the general result of the bill, whether it would be for inflation or contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that one of the sections provided for expansion and another for contraction. The general effect upon the whole would be to expand the currency, but with such restrictions or limitations as not to cause depreciation.

Mr. LOGAN said the second and third sections of the bill would work a contraction of over $40,000,000. The bill did a good deal more than it intended to do. He denied that it gave any increase to currency, and that there was anything in it except the name of free banking. It provided for the retirement, first, of fifty per cent. of the greenbacks as new national bank notes were issued, and also compelled them to keep twenty-five per cent. in legal tenders upon the amount of their deposits and an additional five per cent. in the Treasury for redemption purposes, so that it worked contraction to the extent of ten per cent.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that an amount of United States notes equal to twenty-five per cent. of additional national bank notes issued should be retired instead of fifty per cent., as reported by the committee.

Mr. SCOTT called up the amendment of the Finance Committee presented by him yesterday.

Mr. SCOTT said he offered the amendment in the interest of the Government and for the convenience of the banks.

Mr. SCHURZ said the reserve which the banks are required to keep is for the purpose of paying depositors should they demand it, and that reserve should be in the currency of the country. Gold is not currency at this time, and had no business in bank reserves.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 37—as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton (Md.), Ingalls, Jones, Scott, Sherman and Stockton—16.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Dennis, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Texas), Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Sprague, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—37.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted an amendment, of which he gave notice, to strike out "50 per cent." and insert "25 per cent." as the amount of greenbacks to be retired.

Mr. CHANDLER said the amendment was evidently intended to kill the bill, and if it prevailed he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT said he offered the amendment in a spirit of fairness, and with the hope of agreeing on a bill.

Mr. HOWE said if there was anything which he deemed a deep national disgrace, it was the fact that we had millions and millions of national promises discredited and discounted at every peanut stand in the country. He wanted to get rid of this state of things. He would not proceed to avoid contraction if possible, as that would be injurious to a portion of the country, he was willing to meet those who favored inflation by voting for this bill; but if it was to be amended as proposed, he had no doubt it would be met by another veto.

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) called the gentleman to order, and announced that it was improper for a Senator to allude to a prospective veto.

Mr. CHANDLER begged pardon, and said his opinion was founded upon the sentiments expressed by the President in his veto message.

Mr. MORTON said he did not believe it was to the interest of the Government to convert any part of its non-interest paying debt into an interest paying debt. It seemed to be generally conceded that free banking should be authorized and the monopoly feature of the present national banking system destroyed, which had made it many enemies, but the prior of free banking was the retirement of fifty per cent. in greenbacks, to which he was opposed. He argued that the bill was in the interest of contraction. He would vote for the amendment. Though he opposed the retirement of any greenbacks, he did not believe that was a proper step towards a return to specie payments. The President in his late message boldly met the issue by stating substantially that the way to a return to specie payments was first to get the gold to do it with.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senate wanted to do away with the reserves in national banks it could do so, but they would break as sure as fate if they did not keep from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in reserve for emergencies. He was not sure but that he had gone too far to meet the demands of those who wanted more money, and now this important clause was met with a proposition to allow the banks to issue $4,000,000 upon the retirement of $1,000,000 in greenbacks.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Wright's amendment, Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the finance bill.

Homesteads on Public Lands.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. Placed on the calendar.

Alabama Contested Election.

Mr. SAULSBURY gave notice that on the 26th inst. he would call up the Alabama contested election case of Sykes against Spencer.

Indian Appropriations.

The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Geneva Award.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked and obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report at any time the Geneva Award bill.

Passenger Steamboat Law.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker (Mo.) in the Chair, on the bill to amend the law of February 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board steam vessels. The bill was finally got through the committee and was reported to the House and passed, the title being amended so as to read "to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

Deficiency Bill.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Niblack in the chair, on the Deficiency bill. After progressing as far as the eighteenth page the committee rose.

The Senate bill to distribute the Geneva award was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature Disposing of Work Rapidly—The Record of Bills Passed Yesterday — The Soldiers' Movements —The Reunion of the G. A. R.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

Hard at Work.

Both Houses kept steadily at work all day, and disposed of a large amount of business. The heat in the Legislative halls was almost intolerable, but the Legislators kept at work. They are making a virtue of necessity now, and business before speech making or luxurious ease, is the rule.

SENATE.

The following was among the House bill passed finally:

The act prescribing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas in Allegheny county shall detail one or more judges to hold Courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

At the afternoon session the Senators indulged in a little debate on the bill regulating the settlement of contested election cases. The bill was finally amended and laid over to be printed.

The act extending to all counties the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to an act relating to liens of mechanics and others upon buildings, &c., and approved June 16, 1836, so far as it relates to certain counties, approved May 1, 1861, was passed finally.

The following House bills were passed finally: Act defining duties of Directors of the Poor; act regulating granting of free passes, amended; act for annexation of boroughs or townships adjacent to cities.

The remainder of the session was occupied with bills on second reading.

HOUSE.

In the House after a little debate the several railroad bills on the desk were passed finally.

The Geological Survey.

The next bill that created inquiry and debate was that providing for a geological survey of the State. It was pretty strongly opposed in certain quarters. Among other statements made was one by Mr. Brockway, who asserted that the survey would cost a million dollars.

The bill, in the end, however, was passed finally.

The following bills were also passed finally:

The act for the incorporation of banks.

Senate bill 211, regulating the payment of expenses for grading or regrading avenues and streets.

The act authorizing the formation of railroad companies.

The act repealing an act vacating certain streets in Port Perry.

The act authorizing the consolidation of banks.

The "free pass bill" as it came from the Senate was also put through, the final stages.

Evening Session.

The House had an evening session, when the following business was disposed of.

The act authorizing Notaries to appoint Deputies.

Rutan's bill for the appointment of a commission of seven to prepare amendments to the Constitution. The vote on this bill was 82 ayes, 31 nays.

The act authorizing the Auditor General to settle all outstanding claims from the late Constitutional Convention was passed finally.

The act in reference to traffic in mineral water bottles, elicited some debate. Mr. Sowmyer stated that it was the Philadelphia bill, made general and the act then passed by a vote of 54 to 20.

The Warriors

were present in both Houses to-day. Generals Patterson, Sherman and Sheridan, and Governor Hartranft made brief addresses in the Senate, and stirred up a fresh amount of military enthusiasm among our law making Solons.

National Encampment G. A. R. Reunion.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met to-day. The reports of the officers show a highly gratifying degree of progress throughout the organization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, Charles Daneus, Jr., of Massachusetts; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Edward Jardine, of New York; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Guy Gould, of Illinois. Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting. In May, 1875, the anniversary business pertaining to the organization was perfected, and the Encampment adjourned.

In the evening the representatives paid their respects to their comrade Governor Hartranft at the Executive Mansion, and were handsomely entertained by the Governor and Mrs. Hartranft, after which they partook of a banquet tendered them by the citizens of Harrisburg.

ARCTIC.

ATLANTA.

Agricultural Congress.

ATLANTA, GA., May 13.—The Agricultural Congress assembled in this city at ten o'clock this morning. A large number of delegates were present. The following are some of the points of President Jackson's address: To give no aid or countenance to political demogogues or partisans who may change to fist themselves on any of our organizations for the sake of personal preferment, yet it will be our constant right, as it should be our aim, to promote among the masses of the farmers a more intelligent understanding of political economy in its relation to agriculture, by papers and discussion of the tariff, taxation, commerce, &c. He calls attention to some of the burthens which agriculture has to bear, and says our Government has in times past dealt out our public domain with a lavish and profligate hand to provide homesteads for immigrants from foreign lands as well as for natives, and very large and liberal appropriations of this public treasure have been set apart to aid and encourage railroad enterprises, and yet these advancements to public works have been coupled with no restrictions on railroad tariffs for the protection of the population induced by Government bounty to settle on or near the line of their works. In a word, nothing has been done by the Government policy to bring six hundred yards wide, and the water in the streets at cheap transportation, and very much doubt whether the railroads, if honestly and economically conducted, could afford to sufficiently cheapen transportation for such bulky commodities as corn and grain. Besides, there is not a sufficient number of railroads for the transportation of the products of the grain producing region in this country. It seems to me that the improvement of water routes, the opening of new canals, is necessary. We should approach with great care any action looking to the disturbance of vested rights by the Legislature. The enactment of railroad charters are in the nature of contracts, and it would be unwise and unsafe to establish the precedent of violating contracts, though I am aware that an eminent journalist thinks that the passenger and freight tariffs on railroads should be regulated as tolls on turnpike roads. The remedy lies in examining whether these corporations have violated their charters. If so, annul them. Mr. Hardee, Mr. Farnsley and Mr. Hebert, of New Orleans, La., was read, asking that the Agricultural Congress would memorialize the United States Congress in behalf of the Fort St. Phillip canal, which was referred.

LOUISVILLE.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—In the General Conference to-day the Committee on Revival recommended that a certificate of membership be considered as not valid when it has been held over one year, unless the holder shows good cause for not presenting it. The report was laid on the table for one day under the rule.

The following, urged by Dr. Lovick Pierce and others, was referred to the College of Bishops:

Resolved, By the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in General Conference assembled, that our Bishops issue a pastoral address, bringing prominently before our membership the social meetings of the church, presenting their advantages, and urging their attendance upon them, and setting forth the true meaning and intention of the General Conference of 1866 by its action respecting class meetings, that the obligations of every member of the Church to fast, to pray, and to read scriptures, and of every head of a family or boarding house to observe family prayer, be earnestly and plainly enforced; also that they direct the attention of the preachers and laity to the frequent and increasing violation of that rule of discipline which forbids taking any diversion, except such as can be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus, and make known to all who are entrusted with the administration of the rules and regulations of the Church that this General Conference is profoundly convinced of the fact that very important work is to be done, of our appreciation of their courtesy and fraternal bearing among us, and our wishes and prayers for their future happiness and prosperity.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A special dispatch says two members of the Yellowstone expedition have returned from Bozeman, Montana, and report the whole party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue river. From the 1st to the 26th of April the force were harrassed the entire time by Indians. Four pitched battles were fought, in which one hundred Indians were killed. The skirmishing was continuous, bands of from 100 to 1,000 Indians hovering around. The whole outfit is in a battered and exhausted condition, and the stock run down. The party lost one man, 2 Yates, killed, two men wounded, and 20 head of horses shot. The members of the expedition assert that rich mines exist in the Big Horn Mountains, but the vigilance of the Sioux made prospecting out of the question.

ARKANSAS.

Both Branches of the Legislature Organized.

Baxter Receiving Additional Reinforcements.

Organization of the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—*Senate.*—The Senate met at 10 A. M. Fourteen members were present. A quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to organize. Senator J. G. Frierson was elected temporary President. The Secretary, W. W. Orrick, was present. Mr. Askew gave notice that he would at an early day offer a bill providing for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention. A committee of three was appointed to wait on the House and inform that body it was ready to proceed with business.

Recess was taken till 4 P. M.

House.—Forty-six members answered to their names, a quorum being present. After prayer the House proceeded to organize by filling temporarily the positions of officers who are absent. Hon. J. H. Berry, of Benton, was elected Speaker. C. C. Reed was elected Chief Clerk. The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was declared vacant by reason of the removal of the Sergeant from the State, and Dr. J. B. Bond was elected to the vacancy. A committee of three was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business. All the regular committees of the House were excused and the Speaker authorized to appoint new ones. A joint resolution was passed appointing a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to notify the Governor that the General Assembly had met upon his call for the extraordinary session, and were ready to receive any message he might desire to communicate.

The House then took a recess till 4 P. M.

Baxter Interviewed.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A Little Rock special to the *Evening Dispatch* says in an interview with the Governor to-day, he said that in the event of the Legislature recognizing him as Governor, which he had no doubt they would, and the President Grant of its action, and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State House, and if Grant should comply and Brooks refuse, he would take the building by force, or if the President should delay and still permit the troops here to interfere as they have been doing, he would protect himself.

Reinforcements for Baxter.

Baxter's forces have all the advantages in point of men and artillery. They received last night two Napoleon guns from Texas, with plenty of prepared ammunition. Three guns are being put in position to-day. Baxter also received several new companies last night; also a large supply of ammunition. The Federals have agreed that hereafter they will not interfere with either party beyond certain limits, which limits are outside the thickly settled part of the city. Hereafter neither men nor supplies will be permitted to enter Brooks' quarters without a fight.

The Legislature this afternoon appointed a joint committee to prepare resolutions to send to the President in reference to the present difficulties. The House passed a resolution calling on Governor Baxter to know whether or not Brooks had complied with the proposition of Baxter to remove from the State House and leave the Legislature to settle the present trouble. Mr. Rindall made a speech, taking the position that the Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction in the case of a contest for the office of Governor, that they could recognize no Governor but Baxter. He favored the reception and consideration of any petition that might be presented, except such as were presented at the point of the bayonet.

These remarks were loudly applauded.

Another Little Street Skirmish

occurred this evening, in which two men were wounded. Baxter received several companies of troops this evening. He also received two pieces of artillery this morning. Matters are rather quiet to night.

Something Definite Expected To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is believed here that the Arkansas matter will be settled so far as the General Government is concerned to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1874.

A War Claim of Frederick, Md.

An argument was made before the Committee on War Claims to-day in favor of paying the citizens of Frederick, Md., two hundred thousand dollars as a reimbursement for a contribution of the same sum levied upon the citizens by Confederates during the rebellion. This sum is asked for, not on legal grounds, but as an act of grace in view of the loyalty of the citizens of Frederick and the fact that at the time the Confederates entered the city the Maryland troops were absent fighting in the Union army.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was held to-day to further the proposed extension of the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio river. It was stated that the one hundred and twenty miles of canal required to complete the construction from Cumberland to Connellsville would cost in round numbers seventy million dollars. A committee was appointed to present a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation in order that further surveys and estimates may be made.

District Investigation.

The District of Columbia Investigating Committee remained in session with closed doors several hours to-day, inquiring into the safe burglary in the District Attorney's office. The committee refuse to disclose the nature of the testimony, but it is said the developments will ultimately show that the burglary had more connection with the District investigation than was generally supposed.

THE FLOOD.

Further About the Crevasses.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—About daylight yesterday morning the levee broke at Appetson's plantation opposite Friar's Point. At last accounts the crevasse was one hundred and fifty yards wide and the water spreading over the plantation, one of the finest in that section. The crevasse at Mellen's, on the Mississippi side, is now six hundred yards wide, and the water in the streets at Friar's Point is three feet deep. Families are moving out, and merchants are busily engaged in removing their goods. The whole country in the rear is rapidly being inundated. Some idea may be formed of the power of the water rushing through the crevasse by its tearing up huge cotton-wood trees two and a half feet in diameter and scattering them over the neighboring plantations. The steamers now all come through the Council Bend cut-off.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Master Mechanics Association.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Master Mechanics Association met to-day, one hundred and sixteen members being present. Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, of Madison, Ind., read an exceedingly interesting paper on steam and boilers, their incrustation and the purification of water for use in boilers, illustrating his remarks by a series of interesting experiments. The subject of Dr. Rogers' paper was then discussed at length by the association. The question of the propriety of establishing a mechanical laboratory at some point of the United States was then discussed quite fully, the prevailing opinion appearing to be opposed to the scheme.

Notice of Removal.

McNaugher & Co. have removed their office from No. 40 North Diamond street to their new office No. 322 Federal street, Allegheny, are prepared to carry on the business of *Stone* and *Brick* paving and curbing as heretofore. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 2½ to 5 P. M. TTHS.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1874.

Irregularities in the Department of Charities and Correction.

The first fact brought out by the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the Department of Charities and Correction is that Mr. Armstrong, the Mayor's son-in-law, obtained an order from the agent of one of the Mayor's appointees to supply butter to the public institutions. There was no competition, the order was absolute, and yesterday the Mayor signed a warrant for the payment of his son-in-law's bill.

General Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The first annual meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held to-day. A sermon was preached by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago. Communion was then administered, and Bishop Cummins elected Chairman and Herbert B. Turner Secretary. On motion, ministers of other Churches were invited to seats in the body.

The Chairman then read a telegram from the Free Church of England sending cordial greeting. The regular session of the Counsel will be held throughout the week.

American Home Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held to-day, and the annual report submitted. It showed that during the past year 969 ministers had been in the service of the Society; number of congregations and missionary stations supplied in whole or in part, 2,195. The number of pupils in Sabbath schools is 75,400; 57 churches have been organized and 35 become self-supporting; 105 churches report revivals, and 385 missionaries report 3,200 hopeful conversions. The receipts during year were

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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 87.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE Emperor of Russia arrived in England yesterday, and was received by the three sons of Victoria,—the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur.

A QUANTITY of insane nonsense has been in course of publication in the Washington *Chronicle* for several days past, under an order from Congressman Mellish, of New York. That gentleman was yesterday sent to the insane asylum.

It is now declared that Secretary Richardson will not re ire from the Treasury Department during the present session of Congress. He regards it as important that he shall remain long enough at his post to show that the impression of moral wrong growing out of the Sanborn investigation, and applied to him, is not correct. He will retire shortly after the adjournment of Congress.

THE brutal viciousness that occasionally crops out among the petty authorities of South American States was exemplified by the flogging of British Vice Consul Magee, at San Jose de Gautemala, till he was senseless. At this juncture, President Barrias ordered the arrest of Gonzales, but he sought to escape to the steamer Arizona. The infuriated passengers fired on him, and he was driven back to the shore. That the brute will receive the punishment he deserves we sincerely hope.

THE warm weather, and strong sunshine of the past few days have brought vegetation and foliage rapidly forward, and the country begins to present that charming appearance that forms one of the principal attractions of Spring. It is difficult to forecast the climatic influences, but it is freely predicted by those who have kept careful record of the observations of years, that the present will be a markedly healthy Summer. We are gratified at the prospects of the Summer, and hope the realization will be as agreeable as the outlook at the present is promising.

MUCH SPECULATION has been indulged concerning the clause in the will of the late Countess of London, requiring her right hand to be cut off and buried in the park at Castle Donnington, at the head of the hill to the Trent, and the motto over it, "I byde my tyme." The head of the hill to the Trent overlooks a county seat of the Queen of England. When Victoria was very young, a sister of the Countess was one of her maids of honor. Owing to her free and thoughtless manner scandalous stories were circulated about her, and the young Queen, instead of shielding her, banished her from the Court. The stories were subsequently proved untrue, but not until the girl had died of a broken heart. From that time the Countess abjured all love and respect for the Queen. She never appeared in Court or upon any public fete-day, and always insisted that her murdered sister would be revenged. The bitterness of her feeling is shown in the defiant request made in her will.

WE REGRET the apparent necessity of attracting Congress to a junketing, on the occasion of the launch of the Pacific Mail Company's new ship at Chester; but John Roach and all concerned, seem to argue that this is the only way to familiarize the mind of the average Congressman with the subject. To those of reading taste he furnishes, through the New York *Evening Post*, an account of "Ship building in America," which is of interest as being the best and most philosophical *resume* of the subject we remember to have seen. He shows that prior to 1861 we rapidly gained on England, in the tonnage of our ships; then the war of the rebellion came, and nearly extinguished our commerce. Now, Mr. Roach claims, we are able in every particular to compete against the Clyde builders, and will continue to gain upon them with every year. The conditions are increasingly favorable to us, and unfavorable to England. This is the grand fact, he claims, that cannot be denied; hence, the revival of iron-shipbuilding is not a mere transient spurt, but the development of what will prove one of our greatest industries, if Congress affords reasonable encouragement. All of which should be done.

WE have inspired the *Post* to the extent of a column or more of balderdash, relative to the taxes. The truth is, the figures it claims to have received from Messrs. Phelps, Snodgrass and others are merely estimates, and not actual assessments, and the *Post* knows it. The second section of the fifteenth article of the new Constitution of this State provides that "no debt shall be contracted, or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the Municipal Government." This in practice prevents what has been common heretofore,—the expenditure of more than the amounts estimated and appropriated for particular departments of City Government. Now, the full amount to be expended must be appropriated and provided,—the power of the commissions to contract debts being taken from them by the new Constitution. Now, the full expense of the Government must be provided. We have only to repeat, in conclusion, what we have heretofore said, that the county taxes will be less, and the city taxes more than last year. The *Post* editor knows this, but howls away, in the hope of blinding and prejudicing the people. When the revelation comes his guns will be effectually spiked, as they have so often been before.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC railroad has, if Washington reports are reliable, resorted to a very unwise method of accomplishing a right result. It is stated that a swarm of lobbyists have appeared, to urge Congress to endorse its five per cent. gold bonds, at the rate of $50,000 a mile, the railroad to give the Government, in trust, its land, as security for the endorsement. We strongly sympathize with the Northern and Texas and Pacific roads. But we condemn the method of sending a mass of paid lobbyists to Washington to corrupt Congress into granting the required aid. The showing of Milnor Roberts is, that the road can be completed for less than $40,000 a mile. If so, endorsement for $45,000 a mile is ample for construction, equipment, interest for three years, and contingencies of all kinds. This is all that should be asked for. We believe that the best, as well as cheapest and most honorable method of reaching what they desire, is for the company to prepare a memorial to Congress, stating the facts of their history, the business done thus far, the prospects of the road when completed, the exact effect of the endorsement,—whether or not Government need pay any of the interest, and what the prospects are for the company to meet the bonds at maturity. Such a memorial, and a frank, candid statement by General Cass, President of the road, will be worth more than all the lobbyists that can be sent to Washington. We regret a resort to lobby tactics, as we sympathize with the object aimed at. We believe that the Government has a direct and immediate interest in giving this and the Texas and Pacific Road the benefit of its endorsement. Let those enterprises be put on their feet, and the springs of industrial activity, the country over, will be quickened into life again. Thus our financial distress will be ended, the revenues of the Government will be increased, and the effects of the panic speedily lost sight of. But let an honest measure be honestly secured.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Very important action was taken by the Central Board of Education, at its meeting on Tuesday, involving, as it does, a total change in the High School, so far as its scope and mission are concerned. The action taken was to accept and refer a report of the Committee on Text Books and course of instruction. This report avers that the committee is satisfied that the Academic Department is not adapted to the wants and circumstances of the masses, in that it involves so much time, that the children of parents in moderate circumstances, or who are actually poor, cannot spend the time necessary to complete the regular course. The proposition of the committee is, that there shall be a two-years' course, complete in itself, as well as the four-years' course. This short course is expected to embrace only those studies that will be of practical use to those who must go out and earn a livelihood by their own efforts. Its wisdom is apparent in the mere statement of the case. It is under the control of the Central Board, and what we say on the subject is meant to particularly apply in that direction.

There was submitted to the Board statistics which clearly show the necessity of the change proposed. In the six years from 1869 to 1874, both inclusive, there has been little or no increase of attendance. In 1870, there were 377 in attendance, while the report of the Principal shows an enrollment this year of 332. The attendance has fluctuated from year to year. In 1869 it was 274; 1870, 377. 1871, 316; 1872, 300; 1873, 341; 1874, 332. About one-half of these were in the Academic Department. The number of graduates forms such a small per centage of the admissions in the Academic Department that we hesitate to refer to it, fearing we may misapprehend the true meaning of the figures given. If it is as it seems, there have graduated from the Academic Department but one in ten of those admitted, speaking in round numbers. This, by itself, is a strong argument for the change asked. It indicates that children enter and prosecute the course for one or two years, and then go out without completing their studies; and what they did learn is fractional and incomplete.

The more remarkable showing, however, is in the contrast between the attendance at the ward and High Schools. In 1869, the enrollment of the ward schools aggregated 8,688. This year it is estimated at 21,000, or two and a half times as many as in 1869. To equalize the pro rata, there should be about 700 in attendance at the High School at this time. Take another class of facts. While the High Shool attendance has increased but slightly, its expenses has increased amazingly. In 1869, the salaries were $9,782; in 1874, $23 000. In 1869, the general expenses were $4,307; in 1874, $7,000. In 1869, the cost per pupil was $35.70; in 1874, $84 51. In 1869, the cost per pupil, including all expenses, was $51.45; in 1874, $129.85. We do not wish to use these figures to point a phillipic against the institution. We fully appreciate the work it is doing, and properly estimate the progress being made in improving its educational facilities. But it must be evident, that it is not reaching, with its benefits, so many of the children of the city as it should. The present building has a capacity for about 650 children. Were this number admitted the pro rata of expense would be proportionately reduced, and vary but little from what it was five years ago. As it now stands, it would be cheaper for the city to abolish the High School, and educate the children in a University.

It will probably be said, that in order to fill up the institution a new basis of admission must be arranged. If this is necessary, let it be so. It is vastly more important to secure the attendance of as many students as can prudently be admitted to the benefits of the institution, than it is to maintain a standard of scholarship to which few in the ward schools can attain. Especially is it desirable to adapt the High School to the necessities of the poorer classes of children, so that whatever advantages they care to take the time to enjoy shall be accorded them. We are very decidedly of the opinion that the High School shall be made to exert as broad an influence as possible. And this influence should reach those who are not able to bear the expense of a term of years in any institution.

POLITICAL NOTES.

HEISTER CLYMER is trying to head off Buckalew and Wallace in the race for Democratic spoils and honors.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is mentioned as a candidate for Congress from the Monroe, Montour, Carbon, Pike, and part of Luzerne District, this State.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, has written a letter positively refusing to be a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE Springfield *Republican* mentions that the Connecticut Democrats might do worse than to elect Uncle Gideon Welles as United States Senator, as "he is chock full of days' works." He does best at magazine writing.

WILLIAM V. MCKEAN, Esq, editor-in-chief and general manager of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate to fill the place of Hon. John Scott, whose term in the United States Senate will expire March 4, 1875.

THE comments of the St. Louis journals of all parties upon the prospects for Senator Schurz's re-election are unanimous in declaring that his only chance is in an independent movement so strong as to overbalance the old party organizations.

GEN. BUTLER is to speak at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Fitchburg, Mass., on the 17th of June, and it is thought he will open his campaign for the Governorship at that time—if, indeed, he opens it at all. The Springfield *Republican* sees no reason why he should not make another trial. Since this chance of success is at least quite as good as it was last year."

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' already historical landaulet is apparently destined for still further notoriety. It is asserted in Washington that when it was sold, a short time ago, it was bought to be used for Democratic campaign purposes at the next election in Indiana, and that, drawn by four horses, with a driver and footman in gorgeous livery, it is to be exhibited throughout the State as an evidence of the degenerate times at Washington.

AN Albany correspondent of the Utica *Herald* says that if Gov. Dix's health remains good he will be renominated by the Republicans, since the reports from all sections of the State are that he is quite as strong as he was in 1872, and that no other Republican can poll so large a vote. Although the party is not entirely satisfied with Lieut. Gov. Robinson, the correspondent thinks he will also be renominated if Gov. Dix is. He thinks the Democrats have decided upon the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for their candidate.

PERSONAL.

A. K. HOWE, of Pittston, Pa., wooed a gentle zephyr, and last Thursday married Miss Mary A. Breeze.

AH LECK, a Chinaman, was buried in Chicago on Thursday. Ah Sin and Yu E. Hung were among the pall bearers.

FOUR STATE-ROOMS were reserved for Nilsson on the steamer Scioto, and even then Rouzeaud seemed to feel uneasy.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, in company with an old citizen of Washington, on Saturday, paid a visit of respect to President Grant.

MAJOR POORE has received from the executor of Senator Sumner a locket containing some of the hair of the deceased, and bearing his monogram.

CONGRESSMAN JULIUS C. BURROW, of Michigan, has consented to be the orator at the dedication of the Ellsworth monument, on the 24th inst.

"Now that Sickles has been presented to the Queen, what will she do with him?" asks an exchange. Sell him to the grangers, perhaps.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOV. ASHLEY publishes a letter denying that he furnished Senator Sumner's suppressed speech for publication, or that he even knows who did furnish it.

MAR IGNATIUS, the spiritual head of the old Syrian Church and one of the several persons who claim to be the Patriarch of Antioch, is about to visit England.

THE Marquis d'Ourches, who lately died at Paris, founded a prize of 20,000 francs to be awarded by one of the members of Paris Institute to whoever discovered the most certain sign of death in a human being.

THE grave of Dame Barbara Frietchie, Whittier's venerable heroine, is in a cemetery about a mile and a half from the quaint old Maryland town of Frederick, on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. There, also, lie the remains of Francis Scott Keys, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

GOSSIP has it that the proper position to be held by the Duchess of Edinburgh has led to many troubles at Court, "in the course of which the Duchess has shown herself both ready and able to hold her own with the best." Her father, the Emperor of all the Russias, is not satisfied with the state kept up and the position named for her. The family quarrel has been settled by giving the Duchess rank over all but the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT gives a pretty description of the dress worn at Miss Stewart's wedding by Miss Daisy, the beautiful daughter of the late Lieutenant Derby ("John Phœnix"). The underskirt was white silk. Falling over it in studied carelessness were puffs and folds of tulle, spangled with daisies. Long wreaths of them fell like a sash down to the very hem of the train, and a garland of them, a veritable daisy chain, hung around her neck, and a little loose cluster ornamented her pretty, graceful head.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BOSTON'S Louisiana relief fund amounts to $44,500.

A YOUNG lady is of opinion that it takes more hard study to discover the front of a new spring hat than would win a case in the Supreme Court against a railroad.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer was launched at Chester on Wednesday, in the presence of immense crowds of people. The new vessel is 5,500 tons burden.

THE office of the Clarinda (Iowa) *Herald* was entirely consumed by fire last Tuesday night. Nothing was saved but the subscription and account books. Loss about $5,000; no insurance.

DURING a dense fog on the 27th of April, the barque Arethesia, from Smyrna to Nantes, was run down by the steamer Cingalese, from London to Malta, and all hands were drowned, except the first and second mates, who were picked up by the steamer.

A CITIZEN of Salem, Or., has a habit of carrying matches in his coat tail pocket. The other day he was lounging against a brick building, but as his underwear was not fire proof it suddenly occurred to him to visit a hydrant, which he did with as little delay as possible.

A FRENCH official journal contains a note warning agricultural laborers, workmen and others against the tempting of unauthorized agents to induce them to emigrate to America, and recommends them to obtain information at Prefectures before signing the emigration agreements.

HARRY POWERS, captain of the steamer Clarksville, has been held at Memphis to answer in the sum of seven thousand dollars for hanging up S. Bierman, a young Hebrew passenger, to make him confess to having robbed a fellow passenger, and then putting him ashore with his hands tied behind him.

A FIRE at Courtland, Alabama, last Tuesday night, destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town, including the stores of J. W. Falk, John S. Simpson, Peppen, Houston & Edwards, and the postoffice. The loss is estimated at between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars; no insurance. It is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

A JURY in London has brought in a verdict censuring the use of a sample of burnt almonds in confectionery. The evidence is that these almonds were bitter, and that when steeped in water they yielded prussic acid. The question is now raised whether the use of bitter for sweet almonds in confectionery cannot be made a criminal of fence, and prosecutions are to be instituted for that purpose. This whole sugar-plum question should be carefully considered, as it largely affects the health of our children.

THE Germans of Cincinnati are making efforts to introduce into the State of Ohio the song-birds of their native land. A few days since 1 300 birds of different varieties arrived from Germany, and were set free near the city. They immediately began building their nests. Among them are the nightingale, the skylark, and the blackbird of Germany. A few birds imported and set free the year previous are returning after the winter, and it is hoped that those set free this year will do likewise. Meanwhile the English sparrows imported into New York a few years since to protect the trees of Central Park from the ravages of insects are making their benevolent way all over the country.

THE HERESY CASE.

Professors Patton and Swing.

Prof. Patton, the accuser in the Swing heresy trial at Chicago, is thus hit off in an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*: "The prosecutor is the very personification of a theologian, and shows the effects of a prolonged diet of this sort. Thin, spare, wiry, nervous, spectacled, phlegmatic, ferret-eyed, and dry-as-dust, he looks like one of those tall, thin, hide-bound folios of the fathers, whose principal use is to gather dust and afford an unobstructed medium for the sinuous course of the bookworm. He is keen, sharp, and incisive, imperturbable as a granite wall, apparently cold-blooded as a frog, and as juiceless as a last October's oak leaf. Thus far he has been making bricks without straw; but no one can help admiring the industry, the pertinacity, and the coolness with which he pursues his thankless task. If it were the year 1530, he and Calvin would have made it hot for the Servetusses; but, as it is the year 1874, he is a Calvin shorn of power." Of Prof. Swing himself, the same *Tribune* editorial continues: "The man whom he is prosecuting evidently does not languish under the operation. Calm, quiet, and unobtrusive, he is the last man in the Presbytery who would be suspected by a stranger as the defendant on trial. He rarely utters a word, and, when he does, it is very apt to be some suggestion which tends to relieve Prof. Patton in his work of procuring evidence. His friends are more anxious than he, and, among them all, no one has aided him more with quick intelligence, calm judgment, and clear statement than Prof. Patterson, the Nestor of Chicago Presbyterianism. Upon the case itself there is no comment to be made, inasmuch as thus far no taint of heresy adheres to Prof. Swing."

The case gives rise to all sorts of irreverent protests on the part of the enthusiastic champions of the arraigned clergyman. The fair young heretics declare Prof. Patton odious, newspapers make game of the Presbytery, and finally a clergyman, the Rev. Robert Ingersoll, has this to say of the body which is sitting as a Court in the case: "Had such men as Robert Collyer and John Stuart Mill been present at the burning of Servetus, they would have extinquished the flames with their tears. Had the Presbytery of Chicago been there, they would have quietly turned their backs, solemnly divided their coat-tails, and warmed themselves."

Puddled Iron Direct from the Ore.

Mr. F. W. Gerhard, of Staffordshire, has lately introduced a new process by which puddled iron is obtained direct from the ore, the blast-furnace being dispensed with. Instead of using pig-iron, Mr. Gerhard employs compound of ore of any substance containing iron, the necessary fluxes, and the equivalent of carbon. A lump of this compound is put into the furnace, and by the simple process known to the puddler as "balling," a "heat" may be obtained in much less time and with considerably less labor than under the old method, the process of "melting" and "boiling" being entirely dispensed with. The special feature of the invention is the great saving of fuel, it being estimated that 3,760 pounds of coal are saved in manufacturing 2,400 pounds of iron. In the opinion of some ironworkers this method of making wrought iron must very soon supersede the present laborious and costly mode of manufacturing it from pig-iron.

This process was put to a test in Pittsburgh about fifteen or sixteen years ago, but proved unsuccessful. It was experimented with by a man from New Jersey, who was acting under instructions from the patentee. The process was given a full and fair trial, but the result was not satisfactory—the iron so manufactured being of an inferior character.

FARMER HILL'S NEPHEW.

How Frank Married the Hired Man.

"Just you walk in and make yourself to hum whilst I call Ralph. He's my nephew, down here from college, rusticating round awhile for his narves. It'll do him good to drive you over."

This was the first knowledge of the existence of such a person as Farmer Hill's nephew, and here it will be well, perhaps, to explain how we came to make the acquaintance of Farmer Hill himself. Some six months previous, father and mother had gone abroad for their health, leaving Grace and myself, together with cousin Frank, to the care of Arabella, our dignified older sister.

Arabella was a widow, still in her weeds, a little prim naturally, and with an outer crust of coldness which grief and black robes had failed to soften, yet so true-hearted and conscientious that our parents felt entirely safe in trusting us to her during their year's absence. They had talked of taking Grace with them, but we could not bear to be separated, for we were twins, Grace and I; you would never guess it, though; we are unlike, Grace being short and plump, with a face like a ripe peach, and polish golden hair, and the purring ways of a pet kitten, while I am just her opposite in looks and temperament, and far more a trial, I fear, to Arabella's patience. But Arabella's greatest trial in those days was our cousin Frank. Dear child, she would not for the world have been a trial to any one, but it was just as impossible for her to conform to Arabella's strict notion of propriety as it would be for a humming bird to put on the stateliness of a swan. She was nothing unless she could be herself, and Arabella was forever trying to remodel her. Left an orphan before she was ten years old, she had been adopted by a doting aunt, who, after doing all in her power to spoil the girl—fortunately one not easily spoilt—died, and left her heir to a neat little fortune. Since then she has been with us, and we love her in spite of the fact that wherever she was, she was the centre of attraction.

We had been boarding all Winter with Arabella's mother-in-law, a stylish, matronly woman who, having for Arabella's sake, consented to take us into her family, felt it her duty to devote herself to our entertainment. And a gay season had been the result—readings, receptions, and parties following each other in so quick succession, that by Spring we were heartily tired of fashionable life.

"How pleasant it would be if we could only go to the country for a while," said Frank, half burying her face in a bunch of Arbtus which, bought that morning of a little flower-girl at the door, had been whispering to us all day of the far-away woods where its home had been.

"Why not take a lodge in the wilderness and try housekeeping?" said I, with a sudden inspiration.

"Wuldn't it be splendid?" cried Frank, catching at the idea with enthusiasm.

"Splendid!" echoed Grace, warmly.

"My dear girls, you do not know what you are talking about," said Arabella, in alarm.

"Indeed we do," said Frank. "I, for one, am hungry for country air."

"And I."

"And I!" chimed Grace and myself.

"But there are so many inconveniences attending country life," expostulated Arabella, seeing that Frank at least was in downright earnest.

"Kerosene oil, for instance," said the mother-in-law, aggravatingly.

"And such swarms of mosquitoes," added Arabella.

"I am sure we have mosquitoes enough in town," said Frank, quickly; "and as for kerosene oil, I'll agree to keep the lamps in order."

"Let's go!" said I, with growing zeal.

"Let's go!" echoed Gracie. And so overwhelming were the arguments we brought to bear on Arabella, that by the time the discussion ended she had yielded her consent; and before a month went by, we found ourselves actually at housekeeping in a picturesque cottage not far from Dexter station. As for the locality of Dexter, it will not be indicated on the maps yet awhile, there being not more than six houses in the place, all told; but we like it none the less. Of course there were inconveniences, especially for the first two days, when owing to the non-arrival of our kitchen ware and china, we are somewhat puzzled to know how to furnish forth our board, but they only served to add zest to the enterprise.

"Jolly, isn't it?" said I, presiding as gracefully as possible at a battered peach can in place of a tea pot.

"It is just fun," said Grace, using her fingers for a fork, as she helped herself to sardines.

"I wish you could find some more ladylike word, my dear," remarked Arabella, calmly, sipping her tea from a terra-cotta vase, and managing to maintain her native dignity in spite of the fact of being seated on an inverted wash tub.

"Jolly doesn't half express it," said Frank, taking lingering looks at the landscape as she buttered her bread with a penknife. "It is blessedness itself;" and when things were fairly "put to rights," even Arabella was forced to agree with her.

One day it was found necessary for some of us to go to town to order household supplies, and as Grace had a headache and Frank was still too much in love with the country to care for a sight of the city, Arabella and I decided to take the morning express and make the needed purchase. We had fully expected to be at home before evening, but in one way and other we were detained until there was barely time to catch the six o'clock train. It was only an hour's ride, however, and with a delicious sense of rest we shook off the dust of the city and gave ourselves up so thoroughly to the pleasant anticipation of soon being home, that we scarcely heard the stations called.

"We must be near Dexter," said Arabella at last, rousing from a state of semi-unconsciousness, and picking up her hand bag.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said a voice behind us," but we have just left Dexter."

"It can't be possible!" cried I, rushing frantically to the rear of the car, and mentally wondering why in the world we had not taken the opposite side where we might have seen the name even if we had failed to hear it called; but regrets are unavailing, for sure enough there was Dexter receding in the dim distance like a dream of the past.

"Why, we shan't get home to-night! We must stop the train! We must do something!" I ejaculated, turning to Arabella, who, after properly thanking our informant, had followed me at her usual dignified pace; but her undisturbed air exasperated me, and without waiting for an answer, I hurried to the other end of the car in search of the conductor.

"There's no help for it, miss," said that polite official. "I'll put you off at the next station, that's only three miles on, and you can easily find some one to bring you back."

Small consolation it was, but as the last up train had already passed us there was no alternative; and presently we were standing forlorn and desolate on the platform of the Bedford station, three miles from home, and the "shades of night" gathering about us with unwelcome rapidity. Two unkempt boys, with their hands in their pockets, stood staring stupidly at us. "Dun know, mum," said one of them, in answer to our anxious inquiries, "there ain't nobody round here as keeps hosses 'sept farmer Hill;" and having pointed out farmer Hill's house, swaggered away, and left us to our own devices. A tiresome tramp across a plowed field brought us at last to the farmer's door, and here it was that we were told to walk in and make ourselves "to hum" till "Ralph" could come to our rescue. Five minutes later the old man reappeared fanning himself vigorously with his broad-brimmed hat.

"Here's Ralph Strong; he'll take you over." And this was our introduction, for as he spoke a spring wagon drew up at the gate, and the bronzed faced driver, with a gallant bow, informed us that he was at our service. Evidently farmer Hill's nephew, whatever might be the state of his "narves," was a man of intelligence and refinement—we made that discovery before we were a mile on the way—and so entaining did he prove that, tired and hungry as we were, we were half sorry when the ride came to an end. Frank and Grace, alarmed at our long absence, were watching for us at the gate, and Arabella, with gracious cordiality, introduced the stranger, explaining in an inside way who he was. Of course, we invited him in, and though, in consideration of the lateness of the hour, he politely declined, he promised to do himself the pleasure of calling in a few days.

"He is very gentlemanly and agreeable," said Arabella, with emphasis, as, seated at the table, we narrated the events of the day; and it must be confessed that we were all rather elated at the prospect of having our solitude invaded now and then by this same gentlemanly and agreeable person.

Beyond the simple fact that he was a farmer Hill's nephew from college, we knew nothing whatever about him, but his face and voice were of themselves sufficient to inspire confidence, and before many weeks went by we had come to regard him as our right hand man. Arabella consulted him on all matters of business, and Grace and I were constantly asking his advice about gardening, while Frank, who had set her heart on raising a brood of chickens, held animated conferences with him as to the best ways of promoting the health and happiness of her feathered pets; at least when the two sat for half an hour at a time on the back porch in the twilight watching the little creatures nestling under the mother's wings, it was naturally to be supposed that they formed the chief subject of discussion.

"It is hardly polite to trouble Mr. Strong so much about those chickens, Frances," Arabella would say. "A college man is not supposed to be very familiar with the raising of poultry."

"Then it is high time he turned his attention to it," said Frank, with mischief lurking in her eyes.

Another case of annoyance to our elder sister was the simplicity of Frank's toilets.

"I do wish, dear Frances, that you would make yourself look a little more stylish. These young collegians are not accustomed to seeing ladies dressed like kitchen girls."

But Frank declared that half the pleasure of living in the country was the privilege of dispensing with style, and persisted in wearing calico dresses and white aprons.

I don't think Arabella had the least inclination to try match-making or anything of the sort, she was simply anxious to have her three girls make a good impression; but her anxiety was oppressive, and I, as well as Frank, occasionally rebelled. Mr. Strong, I was sure, was too sensible to like us any better in silk dresses and panniers than in plain calico. So I followed Frank's example, and certainly the sight of the calico did not seem to disturb him in the least. I don't know what we should have done without him that Summer. It was lonely enough at times as it was, for our few neighbors were so scattered that we saw but little of them, and even our city friends seldom came for more than a day's stay, so the young man's visits were doubly welcome. In addition to being an entertaining talker he was a fine singer, and was always ready to join us in a song; he brought the newest books and revived our love of botany by constant contributions of wild flowers, and regularly on Sunday evening he escorted us all to church.

So the Summer waned and Autumn came, and we began to fear that our pleasant friend would soon be leaving us for college. Once or twice we had broached the subject, but he seemed inclined to be a little reserved about it, and we let it drop.

"I don't see why he has got to go at all," said Grace, "he knows enough now."

"He is certainly very intelligent for a man of his age," said Arabella, "but of course he wants to finish his studies. I wonder what he intends to be. It is strange he does not tell us more in regard to himself and his plans.

"May be Frank can tell us," said Gracie, archly.

A curious little smile was playing about Frank's mouth.

"He left college a year ago, and is expecting soon to take a partner and begin business, I believe," she said demurely.

Arabella looked up in surprise.

"Why, I thought his uncle spoke as if he were still a student."

"There was some mistake about that, I think," said Frank. "The farmer was speaking of his nephew, Ralph Hill, not of Ralph Strong."

"And who is Ralph Strong, then?" asked Arabella in amazement.

"Ralph Strong is farmer Hill's hired man," said Frank, just as if the fact was something to be proud of.

"What!" cried Arabella sharply.

"He is farmer Hill's hired man," repeated Frank.

"The impudent puppy!" exclaimed Arabella, completely thrown off her dignity by this startling announcement.

"Wouldn't 'base imposter' be a more appropriate term?" suggested Frank tormentingly.

"He certainly cannot expect us to receive him any longer as a guest," Arabella went on, ignoring the amendment.

"We might possibly receive him as one of the family, though," said Frank, turning to the window to hide her blushes.

A dim perception of the truth began to draw on Arabella.

"It is not possible that he has had the assurance to ask you to marry him?" she said, freezingly.

"Why not? He loves me and I love him," said Frank, bravely.

This was a little too much. No words could adequately express our consternation, and we all three sat and gazed at her in silence.

"It is just too bad!" sighed Grace, at last, with tears in her eyes. "It's going to spoil all our nice times."

"It is a very unpleasant mistake from beginning to end," said Arabella, with an effort to compose herself; "but it proves conclusively that Ralph Strong, whatever else he may be, is no gentleman."

"You are wrong there," cried Frank, with flashing eyes; and then, like the true woman she is, she bravely took up the absent one's defense.

It seems that the nephew, Ralph Hill, whom the farmer went to call on that memorable evening, was absent at that time. So Ralph Strong was sent in his place. Accepting our cordial invitation to visit us, without the least suspicion that we were taking him for other than he was, he had come and gone in blissful ignorance, until one evening, while confiding to Frank some bits of personal history, he chanced to discover the mistake we were making, and was eager at once to explain; but Frank, partly from a love of mischief, and partly for fear the explanation would put an end to his coming, begged him to keep quiet for a while. "So the fault is all mine," she said, 'and now you may call him what you like—farmer Hill's nephew or farmer Hill's hired man—to me he is, and has been from the first, simply Ralph Strong, the truest and best man I have ever known."

And all Arabella's arguments failed to convince her that not plowing and reaping for farmer Hill had in any way lessened the manhood, or that in marrying a farmer she would be dooming herself to a life of daily drudgery. So there was nothing more to be said. She was of age, and had a perfect right to do as she pleased; but it seemed so odd that Frank, who had refused more offers than she could well remember, was, after all, going to marry farmer Hill's hired man.

It came to light a little later that he was himself the owner of a handsome farm, and had hired himself to farmer Hill chiefly for the purpose of learning how to manage it, having discovered on leaving college that he knew far more of astronomy than of agriculture; but even this mollifying fact could not restore Arabella's composure.

Father and mother came home in the Fall, and we all went back to town—and at Christmas there was a wedding. Arabella declared that it was a disgrace to the family; but father, who is quick at reading men, said Ralph Strong was worthy of any woman, and that Frank had shown her good sense.

They have been married three years now, and Grace and I go every Summer to visit them. Their home is a little Eden, and Frank is as happy as a Queen. To be sure she has some care, as every wife and mother must have, but I can't see that she is one bit more of a "drudge" than any city woman, and, as for her husband, he grows better and nobler every day, as every true man must who has a true wife to help him.

Arabella has not yet been to see them, but I don't think her injured dignity can hold out much longer; for Frank, with the sweet forgiveness of her nature, has named her baby for her, and a daintier "baby Bell" was never seen. They are going to bring her to town soon, and Grace and I feel sure that she will prove a little peacemaker.

Speaking of Arabella reminds me that last summer we met farmer Hill's nephew himself—the other Ralph. They say he is rich; but, poor fellow, he is greatly to be pitied, for not only has he weak "narves," but a weak head as well; and even Arabella—worldly minded as she is—could she once see him, would be quite willing to acknowledge that Frank had made a happy mistake in taking the hired man instead.

ONION.

To raise onion sets successfully you must have poor land and then sow the seeds very thickly. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in a suitable condition to work easily, and pull the sets when they ripen off in July or August. Ripe, small bulbs will keep as well as those of large size, only place them in a dry, cool place.

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AILY GAZETTE
FINANCIAL.
test Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.
state of dullness has settled down again on ancial affairs in this city. Deposits accumulate at the banks, and demands are exceedingly t. There is no necessary misapprehension to the cause of this. Business is comparatively inactive, and hence the light demand. es continue unchanged, and tolerably firm. New York *Evening Post* claims an improving market at the East. It says that in te of Congress there is already built up a movement going on in trade, and, from necessity, this improvement must continue, as the industry is comparatively speaking, bare of ods, the hand-to-mouth demand for the past months having had the effect of diminishing duction. The railway returns last month w less reduction in gross receipts than were ected, and it is fair to infer that, with this uction in expenses, the net receipts are as od as last year.
The Philadelphia *Ledger* adds a little to what s already been published in these columns on the way that owing to the prolonged illness and recent death of Col. Phillips, the late esident of the Allegheny Valley Railroad mpany, and the unsatisfactory and irregular thod in which the accounts of the company e been kept, we learn that it has been unable meet promptly its maturing obligations. Mr. n Scott, of Pittsburgh, who has just been cted its President, has been applying the imdiate cash resources of the company to the yment of the last month's wages of the Moyes, and with the aid of Mr. Shinn, his as ant and controller, is examining into the conion of affairs. A statement may be expected soon as these investigations are completed."
The reports of new railroad negotiations in progress, and also of new railroads to be built through the Summer months, amount to over *enty million dollars*. The great Pennsylvania lroad corporation is credited with $12 000 000 or $15,000 000 Consolidated Mortgage and 6,000 000 Allegheny Valley Branch Bonds. e Delaware and Hudson $4,000 000, and nor 30-day says $5,000 000 in support of the ke Shore (Vanderbilt) Road, but in what m of security we are not advised.
The traffic of the St. Paul Road for the first ek in May amounted to $200,600, as against 34,103 same week last year.
uther S. Kaufmann, *Broker*, No. 96 Fourth nue, furnishes the following quotations of nds and stocks from the latest advices by egraph:

	Opened.	Closed
ld	112⅛	112⅛
S. Sixes—1881—coupons	121	121⅜
0 1862	115	115⅜
s—1864.	115⅞	117⅛
1865	116⅞	117⅝
1865 new.	119⅛	119⅛
1867.	118⅜	118⅝
1868—coupons	119⅝	120⅛
40's	114⅝	114⅞
reasury 6's	116⅛	116⅜
w 5 per cents	115⅝	115⅞
40's—coupons	114⅜	114⅝
RAILWAYS.		
w York Central	97⅞	97⅝
R.	89⅝	89⅝
H & E.	1⅜	1⅜
C. & I. C.	109⅜	109⅜
Paul	34	33⅝
Preferred	63	63⅝
chican Southern	79⅝	79⅝
Central	74	74
orth Western Common	42⅜	42⅜
Preferred	66⅜	66⅜
ock Island	97	96½
eveland & Pittsburgh		67⅜
cific Mail	44⅜	44⅜
eastern Union Telegraph	7⅜	7⅜
hio & Mississippi	23	23⅜
nion Pacific	70⅜	71⅜
oledo & Wabash	30	27⅜
ariem		127⅜
icago and Alton		107
dams Express	99	99⅜
S. Express		67
, Fargo & Co. Express		56
anton	8½	8
erre Haute		
anama	116	116
ttsburgh	93⅜	93⅜
nnibal and St. Joseph.	27⅜	27⅜

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, 51 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
nna. Central	50	50⅜
" scrip	10⅜	
eading	56⅜	57⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	124⅜	125
ll Creek	6	6
ehigh Valley	6⅞	6⅞
Y. & P. R. R 7-30	89	90
ntral Transportation	43½	44
mpire do.	53⅜	54

NEW YORK, May 13, 1874.
Money closed at 3 per cent. Sterling was dull at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490½@491 for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $370,000. Gold opened and closed at 112⅝ with sales during the day at 111⅞@112¼. The carrying rates were 3@4, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $274,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. To-morrow's steamer will take out $680,000 gold coin. Governments were steady. State bonds were dull. Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. La er the loss was recovered and the market continued firm until near the close, when there was a decline of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. on a report that Commodore Vanderbilt had been thrown from a waggon and seriously injured, of which there is no confirmation, and a Washington dispatch stating that Senator Logan, in opposing the new finance bill, stated that it would work a contraction of ten per cent., and would give free banking only in name. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Rock Island and Wabash. The closing quotations were the lowest made. The total sales of the day amounted to 188,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Lake Shore, 30,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Northwest, 6,500 Rock Island, 12,500 Wabash, and 5,500 St. Paul.
Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121⅜; 5-20s of '62, 115⅜; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 117⅞; do new, 119½; do of '67, 120¼; do '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 115⅜; 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 126⅜.
State Bonds.—Missouri, 85½; Tennessee, old, 83; do new, 83¾; Virginias, new, 61; do old, 61; North Carolina old, 21; do new, 19½.
Stocks.—Canton, 87; Western Union Telegraph Co., 60⅜; Quicksilver, 19½; Adams Express, 99½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 55½; American Express, 61⅝; United States Express, 67; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 97⅝; Erie, 25; Erie preferred, 55; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 79⅝; Illinois Central, 107; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87⅜; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 66¾; Rock Island, 96⅝; New Jersey Central, 108½; St. Paul, 33½; do preferred, 63½; Toledo & Wabash, 27⅜; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 89½; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 102; do, preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 68; Burlington & Quincy, 105¾; Lake Shore, 75⅜; Panama, 116½; Illinois Central, 99; Union Pacific, 27⅜; Central Pacific, 94⅜; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 18⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 87⅜.
LONDON, May 13—5 P. M.—Consols, money, 93¾; account, 93¾@93⅞; 5-20's of '65, 107; do, of '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104⅜; New York Central, 89; Erie, 20@20½; do preferred, 53.
PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 59f 90c.
FRANKFORT, M y 13.—5-20's of '62, 83¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874.

The markets, in a general way, present but little that is new or important. Some branches of trade have picked up very materially since the dry weather set in, while others are scarcely as good, and while there is still more or less complaining, we have reason to believe that trade generally is not much behind what it usually is at this season of the year. Our country trade has increased very perceptibly within the past week, which may be attributed mainly to the improved condition of the country roads, which until recently were almost impassable, and country merchants were obliged to delay their purchases in consequence.

APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, although sufficient to supply the demand, which is light; selling at $4@7 ₩ brle, for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—7@8c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Were active and higher: $2,15@2,35 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navies. Dry-shelled.

BUTTER—We have to report a continued dull market, and with increased offerings and a diminished demand, stocks are weak and drooping; prime to choice, new, 22@23. The demand, as might be expected, has fallen off considerably since the advent of warm weather. Country packers will not realize 18@20 for grass mixed to three white Corn, both ear and shelled, continues scarce and with considerable inquiry, especially for the latter, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote ear 33@35, according to quality there does not appear to be much inquiry for Oats, and the presence of sales, we continue to quote at $1.05@1.07.

HAY—The supply is very much reduced just now, hence the recent sharp advance in prices, which is fully sustained: we continue to quote baled at $25@30 ₩ ton, according so quality and condition.

HOMINY—@3¼ ₩ brl.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,25 for gallon jugs.

Maple Sugar, 10@11 for granulated, and 13@14 for cakes.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb. canvassed, 13¼; Medium—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¼; canvassed, 13¼. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 12; canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 16¾. Beef Tongues—Sugar cured $7,25 ₩ dozen; Bacon Shoulders, 8¾c ₩ lb; Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11 @ 11½. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tcs s, 11¾ ₩ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; half bris, 12¾; bushels, 13¾; 10 lb pails, 13¾; 5 lb do, 13¾; 3 lb do, 14¼; in 6 lb do, 14. Ham Sausage, 10.

FLOUR—The arrivals continue heavy, unusually so, to-day, with stocks accumulating, and unfavorable reports both from New York and Chicago, the market is not as strong as it has been, although prices are under some no change. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $7@7,50; red winter wheat, $7,75@8,25; white wheat, $8@8,50; Rye Flour, $6.

GROCERIES—A late Rio telegram has been received, which was interpreted by some as being favorable for the holding inquiry, but it is certain it has had no perceptible influence on the market, indeed, if anything, the feeling is less confident than was prior to the reception of the telegram in question. Refined Sugars are easier under the influence of late advices from the east, although stocks are small and prices unchanged. Molasses and Syrups in light supply and firm, although the warm weather will no doubt curtail the demand.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 17; good, 16; fair, 15c. Roasted, 20c for 1 pound packages; loose, 16@18c. Green and interior, 13@14.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 90c; good to prime, 85@85.

Rio—Cuba—Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8¾c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Circle C, 9¾; Extra C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 8½, as to quality.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat, except what is consigned direct to the mills, continue light but there is a fair inquiry for prime, for which there is no change. Corn is in good demand, and prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice, new, 32@33. The demand, as might be expected, has fallen off considerably since the advent of warm weather. Oats still quoted at 60@62 for mixed to prime white Corn, both ear and shelled, continues scarce and with considerable inquiry, especially for the latter, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote ear 33@35, according to quality there does not appear to be much inquiry for Oats, and the presence of sales, we continue to quote at $1.05@1.07.

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SEEDS—Timothy, in a jobbing way, at $1,85 @1,90 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. New crop, $3@3 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 30c. Pork, 6c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 3 cts ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quotable at $6,7 @7, and Timothy, at $2,25@2,50. Flax Seed, $2,25.

CHEESE—Ohio Dairy, 12½@13; Ohio Factory, 10@12; prime old New York, 18@19.

COUNTRY MEAT—Smoked Shoulders, 7½; clear Sides, 9½@9¾; Hams, 10@11¾. Country Lard, 9@9¾.

CRANBERRIES—$3,25@3 ₩ brl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9@11 for quartered and 13@14 for sliced. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed and quarters; 14@15c for halves and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The Market continues slow, and prices are weak, although without quotable change; 14@15.

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RAGS—Good mixed, 3 cts ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quotable at $6,7 @7, and Timothy, at $2,25@2,50. Flax Seed, $2,25.

CHEESE—Ohio Dairy, 12½; Ohio Factory, 10@12; prime old New York, 18@19.

COUNTRY MEAT—Smoked Shoulders, 7½; clear Sides, 9½@9¾; Hams, 10@11¾. Country Lard, 9@9¾.

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FINANCIAL.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

FIRE BRICK.
MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West.
POSTOFFICE BOX 378.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 2,
96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.
KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES
Cor. Fifty-Sixth and Harrison Streets, Pittsburgh
No. 455 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1,25½; No 2 $1,21 @1,21½ cash; $1,22 seller June; No 3 $1,15½. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 60½c cash; 61½c seller June; 62c seller July. Oats dull and lower; No 2 45@45½c cash; 42½c seller July. Rye scarce and firmer; No 1 98@ 98½c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1,45.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened lower, with sales at $16,50 June; closed firm; decline recovered; $16,62½ cash or seller June; $16,87½ seller July. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $10,30 cash or June; $10,45 bid seller July. Bulk Meats steady and in moderate demand; sales of short rib middles at 8½c loose, spot. WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 95½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine western and State $4,80@5,85; common to good extra do $6@6,30; good to choice $6,25@6,70. Wheat in moderate demand; No 2 spring $1,47@1,50; No 2 Milwaukee $1,50@1,54; No 2 Minnesota $1,49@1,53. Rye quiet at $1,05@1,10. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn a shade better; old white western and new and old yellow 56@56½c. Oats dull and declining; new mixed western 60@62c; white 60@64c. Hay firm at $1,10. Coffee dull at 17¾@19¾c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8c. Petroleum unsettled and lower; crude 6c; refined 13¾c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@62c; pulled 25@50c. Pig Iron steady at $17,12½. Beef quiet. Middles more active at 9¼@10c. Lard lower at 10¾@ 10 9-16c. Cheese heavy at 14½@16½c. Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 95c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Flour dull; superfine $5,40; treble at 25@27 ₩ brl; choice $7,75@8,25. Corn easy and firmer; mixed 83@90c; yellow 93c; white 97½@91. Oats in fair supply and demand at 62@63c. Bran scarce at $1,75. Hay from warehouse $ prime $26; choice $28. Pork in good demand at $18,37½@18,50 for mess; small lots scarce at $18,75@19. Bacon dull; 7¾, 10¾, 10¾@10¾c. Hams 13¾@13¾c. Lard scarce; tierce 11¾@11¾c; keg 12c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 6c; good to fair 8@c; fully fair 9c; prime 9½c. Molasses; nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 95c; Cincinnati 95c; Cotton Planter 90c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 21½@23c. Corn meal scarce and firm at $1,65@4,75.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton; demand fair, but not general; sales of 3 500 bales; factors asked ⅛c more this morning, but subsequently met the demand at about previous rates; the quotations to-day show an advance of ⅛ on low middling, and ¼c on all other grades; this advance was given in yesterday's press dispatches. The brokers to-day generally report the market strong at yesterday's quotations; receipts for the week, exports, consumption 889; Great Britain 2 289; stock 88 057; unsold 4,000.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,64@1,65. Corn dull at 53@53½c for mixed, and 54@55c for yellow. Oats heavy at 60@61c. Provisions quiet. Pork $17,37½. Bulk shoulders 8c; clear rib 10½c. Sugar cured hams 13½@ 15c. Lard 10¾c. Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer at 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,27½; No 2 $1,21. Corn dull and lower; No 2 full prices; No 2 66½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 mixed 45½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 93½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1,60; No 2 $1,30.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1,01; extra do $1,00; amber do $1,03½; No 2 red $1,01½ cash or seller June; $1,02½ seller July. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales of short rib middles at 8½c loose, spot. Whisky

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage May 13, 1873.

Miss Eva Allen, Park Ridge, Ill., 3c. J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Boston, Mass., 3c; M. Cadwallader, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Sarah Jane Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Wm. Kirback, Wheeling, Va., 3c; Sister Josephine, Loretto, Pa., 3c; Geo. A. Lewis, W. Hartford, Conn., 3c; James Morrow, N. Alexandria, Pa., 3c; A. McDermott, Butler, Pa., 3c; Mrs Henry Patterson, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Dilworth Richardson, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Mary Walker, Altoona, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Won't Allow any Disturbance.

Our readers will remember that an ex-policeman named Wm. Merriman prosecuted several saloon keepers, before Alderman Crist, for violations of the liquor laws, and that after the hearing Merriman was set upon and pretty well hammered by some parties. It appears that during the hearing Merriman and Jacob Boneshine commenced quarreling in the Alderman's office and created quite a disturbance. Yesterday the Alderman made information before Mayor Nill charging them both with disorderly conduct. Warrants were issued. The Alderman says he will not allow any disturbance in his office.

Crystal Palace Sale.

To-day at 1 o'clock, P. M. will be sold the "Crystal Palace" plan of lots situated at Brushton Station, P. R. R. These lots are admirably situated for residences or profitable investment, being the finest in the city, fronting as they do on Penn, Brushton, Meade and McPherson avenues. Those seeking desirable and beautifully located lots for homes free from smoke, soot and impure air of the city, have in this sale a splendid opportunity to secure, on easy terms, what will be their entire gratification in the requisites desired. We predict that a second opportunity can not be had, as to-day must leave none remaining.

Who Owns the Rig.

Yesterday Mr. M. Schuckman of the South Side appeared before Alderman Krehan and charged a man named E. T. Anson, with the larceny of a gray mare, valued at sixty dollars, a full set of harness valued at fifteen dollars, and a spring wagon worth twenty dollars. In this case the action is based upon information received. It appears Schuckman attended the Red Lion horse market last week, and left his horse and wagon hitched to a post. In less than an hour the white establishment was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The purchaser, in driving to his home in Washington county, met with an accident in the breaking down of the wagon on the Washington turnpike, which led to the recovery of the wagon. As Anson is the party seen handling the horse and wagon at the Red Lion, he was arrested and committed to await further developments.

Missing.

Mr. A. P. Stewart, a merchant doing business at Dauber, in Fayette County, came to this city on the 27th of April, with $1,200 in his possession for the purpose of buying goods. He stopped at the Grant House, on the corner of Third avenue and Grant street, but left that place on Saturday last and has not been heard of since. He was to have returned home two days after he left. His son, L. F. Stewart, arrived in this city yesterday in search of him. He has great apprehensions for his father's safety, and fears, from the fact of his having so much money upon his person, that he may have fallen into bad hands. Mr. Stewart is described as a man of fifty four years of age, gray haired and about six feet in height. He wore a black suit and a brown fur hat when he left his home. The son is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel where any information regarding the missing man can be left.

Our Senators.

The editor of the Greensburg *Tribune and Herald*, in some personal sketches written from the State Capital, makes this mention of two of our Senators, whose terms expire this session:

"James L. Graham is 56 years old, and has served twelve years in the Senate; was Speaker in 1868. Mr. Graham has been a faithful Senator, and is one of the few public men who has maintained his character unsullied throughout his Senatorial career. He has occupied a prominent position in the Senate during this war times. He carries with him to private life the respect of all who have known him as a man and a Senator.

"Miles S. Humphreys is 36 years old, and has served but three years in the Senate. He served three or four years in the House. He is a self made man and represents, faithfully and ably the interests of the laborers and miners, on the floor of the Senate. He is as watchful and shrewd a Legislator as there is in the Senate. He is a fluent and forcible debater."

Mr. Humphreys, as our readers are aware, is a candidate for reelection.

The Secular Press and the Liquor Interests.

The *United Presbyterian*, with characteristic force, hits the nail on the head with reference to the secular press in one direction, in this wise:

"With these writers who constantly assert that the secular press is under the control of the liquor interests we do not agree. That some editors are intemperate, and hence opposed to temperance agitation, we well know, and that some newspapers are managed by "whisky rings" and men in politics we also understand; but that the press in general is rightly set down as hop-lessly given over to drunkenness we do not believe. It is the practice of some writers to begin, 'The secular press under control of the whisky ring,' &c., as if every editor and manager in the land was bought to write and publish to the interest of debauch and crime. We happen to know many editors of secular papers who are estimable gentlemen, as thoroughly independent of whisky ring as those who swell them. Some of them may hesitate to endorse a particular temperance method, and are unwilling to allow ardent friends to dictate their position for them; but they are not on this account to be brauded as wine bibbers and enemies to the truth. It does no good to bring false accusations against them."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Solon Shingle" and "The Irish Emigrant" were produced in a very creditable manner last night at the Opera House, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. L. R. Stockwell, and the same will be repeated to-night. On Friday evening Mr. Ed. Price, an admirable and popular member of Messrs. Elsler & Gotthold's stock company, will take a benefit.

MARTIN'S NEW VARIETY THEATRE.—The attractions at this popular variety theatre are unusually good this week, and the large audiences nightly attest the success of the manager's efforts to produce pleasing entertainments.

CITY HALL.—The Orphan's Fair at City Hall is drawing to a close, but the crowds in attendance are undiminished. Those who desire to spend a pleasant evening and assist a worthy cause should not neglect the present opportunity.

TAXES IN ALLEGHENY.

A Little Disappointment—No Reduction can be Made.

Some time ago it was announced that there was a prospect of a slight reduction in the taxes in Allegheny. The prospective reduction was based on the presumption that the valuation would be kept at the rates fixed by the County Commissioners, which was a little over $61 000,000. The Finance Committee, in making their appropriations, based them on a valuation of about fifty millions,—not then having the exact figures from the Commissioners. When they found the valuation was higher, the matter of a reduction in the millage was taken of, and it was thought that several mills might be "speed off." Unfortunately expectation, however, it seems can not be realized. The Finance Committee at their last meeting had the matter again before them, when it was ascertained that there had been a reduction of about eight millions in the valuations, which brought them down nearly to the figures upon which the first millage was levied. So the beautiful vision of a reduction faded away.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION.

The Return Judges—The Official Returns not all In yet—Absent Judges to be Called Upon.

The Return Judges of the election in Allegheny, on Tuesday, met in the Select Council chamber in that city last evening, for the purpose of making their official returns of the vote polled in their respective districts.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. R. R. Reno to the chair.

The wards were then called in their regular order, when all the judges answered present and presented their returns except John McKown judge of the Second precinct Fourth ward; Jas Rose, judge of the Sixth ward, and A. W Clements judge of the Seventh ward.

The returns made all correspond with those published in yesterday's GAZETTE except in the Fifth ward, where Rose reported 172 instead of 171 votes, and in the Eighth ward, where Fleming received 117, Noble 11, and Ross 20 votes.

After waiting some time and the absent Judges failing to appear, it was decided to adjourn until five o'clock this afternoon, and in the meantime the Mayor to be requested to send an officer after the three Judges. It is intended to have this returns complete this evening, if time to notify the Mayor elect of his election, so that he can be sworn in at the meeting of Councils.

ANOTHER BREAK DOWN.

Accident at the Allegheny Water Works—The New Engine Invalided Again.

There was another little excitement at the Allegheny Water Works yesterday afternoon. The new pumping engine furnished the material for the sensation. It had been set to work but was working rather indifferently—languidly as it were—when the engineer attempted to steady its motions by tightening up some of the rods and braces. The engine, however, is a cold water institution a regular crusader in principles, and of course, did not consider it exactly proper to be urged. It stood the infliction for a moment or two, and then, with a deep groan of grief at the humiliation to which it had been subjected, suddenly ceased to work. An investigation revealed the fact that one corner of one of the equilaterals or "walking beams" had broken off, and of course threw the engine back into a relapse. The engineer thinks he can doctor it up with wrought iron braces, so as to make it stronger than before, and have it ready for work again in a week or ten days.

In the meantime, the old engines, which have been started, will be kept running, but as they can barely keep up the supply, Superintendent Paul issues a manifesto, which will be found in another column, and to which special attention is directed.

The Yale Cap

In varied colors,

GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,

46 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Its Buildings—Departments—Range of Study—Theory of Management—Aims and Purposes for the Future.

We do not need to assure the readers of the GAZETTE that we feel a very decided interest in the educational facilities of the city, and particularly in the High School. When occasion has seemed to us to require it, we have criticised special features in its management, and when what seemed to us improper and injurious attacks were sought to be made upon it, we have been free to speak in its defense. We hold that all public institutions are open to praise or censure, as they are rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely managed. We do not except the High School from this remark, and hence have been free in speaking of it.

It happens, however, that an institution of its grade is liable to be misunderstood, or not properly comprehended at times. Our population is ever changing, in the sense that with every few years the young reach an age that enables them to be interested in an institution of the kind; also, persons are continually moving into the city, and require to be familiarized with our institutions. And if the High School is properly conducted, we are quite certain that a description that will amply suffice for a given date, will utterly fail to give an accurate idea of the institution a few years later. We have thought it proper, for these reasons, to visit the High School, with a view to a brief description of the workings of the institution, as we might find it. Our visit was not prearranged with Dr. Jillson, and hence we had a fair opportunity of seeing the workings of the school as it really is. Indeed, we found the Principal suffering from a nervous headache, and poorly fitted even to show special attention.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

One of the facts that will impress itself on the mind of a person who visited the institution, one or two years ago, and visits again now, is the increase of attendance. The Secretary's office has been removed from the building, and all the available rooms are occupied. It is now said that the Janitor and others who are regularly employed in caring for the building must soon be accommodated elsewhere, and their rooms made use of for students. By this, however, we do not mean to convey the idea that the number of students in attendance crowd the building, but that the additional classes formed, occupy all the available rooms. If we remember correctly, there is room, were all the classes full, for over 600 students. "There are not so many as this in attendance,—but all the rooms now available are occupied.

While waiting to be shown through the building, a circumstance occurred which, on inquiry, we found to be very general. Reports are received and bulletined, in the corridor, from General Myers' Signal Service bureau. Those who have seen them elsewhere remember that they give the course and velocity of the wind, temperature, &c., and the several principalities of the country. This is an object of deep interest to students, young and old,—and at every opportunity, the bulletin will be surrounded, and the different items of information traced out.—all manifesting a deep and intelligent interest in the subject. Apropos of this, as illustrating the tendency of the students, we noticed the works in the Library,—to which certain classes have access at particular hours on certain days. The works are all of a standard character, solid, useful, and many of them learned, abstruse and heavy. We asked, "do the students interest themselves in such works?"—and were informed that the interest was general and well sustained. We mention these items to show that there is a deep and unabated interest among the students, in healthful and solid studies,—a good criterion of the general influence of the school.

APPLIANCES.

We gather, from observation and inquiry, the information, that the aim of the present Principal, Dr. Jillson, has been to thoroughly systematize the several departments, and to furnish each of them with all the appliances necessary for imparting instruction. In the last mentioned particular, he has rendered the institution valuable service. For the Academical course, he has provided a full set of Nard's casts of fossils, and a fair supply of geological specimens. For the Normal Department, there is a valuable collection of models, casts, charts, flats,—a very fine skeleton and Manikin. Some of these were imported, free of duty, at a very great saving of money. Of the collection of models a brief narrative is pertinent. They were obtained from the Patent Office, in Washington. When applied for by letter an answer was returned, that such models were given to certain institutions, they could not be donated to High Schools. Representative Negley was written to on the subject, and he forwarded the letter, with his endorsement, to the Commissioner of Patents. In the meantime, Dr Jillson visited Washington, went to the cellar or storage room of the Patent Office, found a quantity of forgotten models, had them packed, boxed and shipped, and soon they were on the shelves of the High School ready for use. Several weeks after this the Commissioner's letter came, through General Negley, that there were no models available for gifts for the High School. It is all right, however.

Prof. Meade has made, in the institution, many of the articles needed in illustrating instruction in physics. This gentleman, whose services were secured by special effort, is a remarkably skilful and competent professor, and has already saved the institution much money, by constructing very delicate apparatus at times, for the use of students in his department. We mention these things to intimate that there is being gradually collected, in an unpretentious manner, by means of intelligent effort, a supply of valuable apparatus, for the use of students.

DEPARTMENTS.

During the past year the three recognized departments of the school have been completely separate, and each has now its own room, its own corps of teachers, and its own special studies. On the ground floor is the Commercial Department. It occupies three large rooms on the first floor of the High School building. One of these is devoted to theoretical studies, and the others to the practical. In the latter may be found the following offices, furnished in first class business style, viz: A postoffice, a transportation office, a real estate office, the wholesale and importing office of R. G. Dillon & Co., the commission and forwarding office of C. C Cochran & Co., and the Students' National Bank. No student can receive the Diploma of this Department till he was remained the specified time in each of these offices, and done satisfactory work therein. Professor Cochran is in charge of this department, assisted by Professor Everhart. The department is carefully and excellently conducted. Candidates for admission must pass an examination in arithmetic and orthography, and can finish the course in one year. We found the attendance large and the interest well maintained.

The Academical Department occupies the rest of the recitation room, with the exception of rooms 11 and 12, which are set apart for the Normal class. The Commercial and Normal Departments are really specialties, tacked on to the regular course of the High School for specific purposes. We are not clear as to the wisdom of this, our inclination being to entirely doubt it. Yet there is this much to be said in favor of both. The Commercial course is, we do not doubt, quite as good as that at any Commercial College, and enables those who are entitled to the advantages of the High School to employ them in the direction that will prove most useful. We were well impressed with the care and system manifested in this department. The same remark will apply to the Normal Department. Pupils in this department receive special instruction in drawing, with the use of the various studies from the Flat, Models, Casts, &c. They also attend Lectures prepared expressly for them on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, illustrated by the Manikin, Skeleton, Models, Charts, &c; and on the Elements of Chemistry, Geology and Physics, with experiments and illustrations; also a course of lectures on the theory of teaching, by experienced educators. They also have free access to the library, and advantages in music and elocution equal to those provided for the pupils in the academical department.

The Academical Department is the High School. The two other Departments are specialties, nevertheless. Eleven teachers are employed in this Department, and the course of study is well systematized and varied. We have not the space even to speak generally of this. We may, simply, that in the system observed, the order shown, the apparent interest manifested in studies, the attention shown by the teachers,—all, indeed, that came under our observation, impressed us favorably. Of course our examination was cursory and casual. But the general features observed argued favorably for the general management of the institution.

Conversation with Professor Jillson gave us to know that his policy is to gradually develop the institution, but not to experiment. Telegraphy will probably be introduced after a time, in connection with the Commercial department, but not until its theory and practice can be thoroughly taught.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Faculty meetings are held every Wednesday. The walls of the large hall, in the third story, should be frescoed or papered. Music is introduced with as a part of the opening exercises,—a mistake, we think. We have already adverted to the large additions made to the apparatus, and cabinet specimens,—but donations will be gladly received, and proper credit given. A few of our citizens have contributed works to the Library,—and it would be well if others would make contributions. Visitors are cordially invited to call frequently. Professor Jillson will be always glad to welcome callers.

We will quote a paragraph from his report to the City Superintendent: "The object of a High School is to give instruction in the more advanced studies. It should aim to make that instruction as thorough as circumstances will permit. Experience has shown that where pupils have been admitted imperfectly prepared, they seldom profit by the instruction given, but generally retard their classmates, and soon either withdraw from the school, or drag wearily through the course. The same may be said of those who, once admitted, neglect their studies, but manage to be promoted with their class. Great care should, therefore, be exercised in the admission of pupils, and in their promotion from year to year, in such a way as to keep up the reputation of an Institution for thorough scholarship be established, and the graduate honored by receiving a diploma. To this end the Board of Education have wisely fixed the minimum per cent. required for the advancement of pupils at each examination, and also the per cent. required on the recitation average of the studies pursued each year. They have also provided for the dismission of all pupils who habitually neglect their studies."

CRITICISMS.

Having thus generally stated our views of the school as we found it, we can fairly supplement what we have said by a few criticisms, some of which come from teachers, and others from other sources. 1. It is claimed by teachers that there is a tendency to raise the grade of examination for admission so high that the children of the poor cannot reach it. In other words, that it is necessary for children to remain a year or two longer in the ward schools than their parents can afford, in order to reach the advantages of the High School at all. We state the point as it comes to us. We rather sympathize with the idea of using the High School to raise the standard in the ward schools, yet both should be adapted to the community by which they are supported. We affirm notating, on this point, on our own authority; but it should be carefully inquired into, and the High and Ward Schools should keep the standard where the largest good shall be done to the largest number. More specifically, we are told that drawing has recently been put in the list of studies in which examination must be passed in order to enter the High School. In some Ward Schools drawing has not been taught,—the local board refusing to require it. These schools will be at a disadvantage, in their general average at the next examination. This does not seem to be fair. We hope our effective City Superintendent will not introduce *too many* studies.

Very great prominence is given to the dead languages. There is not an hour in the entire week in which Latin is not taught,—while Greek is taught about equally with higher mathematics. German averages about every other hour, or half as often as Latin. We have before criticised the institution as tending too much to ape the college in its studies. We appreciate the fact that Latin is of vastly more importance, as contributing to a sound knowledge of the English, than is the Greek, but we see no reason for the undue prominence that seems to be given it.

We have a communication critiicising what it terms the "Cesarism" of Dr. Jillson's government. The point seems to be, that he governs too much, and too rigidly. But we understand this to refer to the control exercised over teachers. We saw nothing of this,—and presume it is not particularly hurtful, at worst. Another communication refers to the rule of precedence in classes. Scholarship, and not age, we judge from this, is the rule. Our correspondent seems to think age and sex should be considered. We suppose it to be a matter of choice, and as Dr. Jillson and the faculty are entitled to their choice in non-essentials, we suppose this is about right. We remember well, in our school days, that we enjoyed very much the luxury of "getting head" by superior recitations. If this is the High School system, we commend it. "Broken ranks" in marching from room to room, is also objected to, but not wisely, we think.

A FEW TAX-PAYING FACTS.

Some have complained that certain expenditures, made on school accounts, by the Central Board, are chargeable to the High School. This is not correct. The city school tax duplicates for 1873 amount to $280,703 94. The High School receives from this amount, for the payment of teachers, &c., about $25,000. The ward school tax is raised to pay the interest on bonded indebtedness, if any, janitor, repairs and the like. All the teachers are paid out of the city school tax. Thus briefly we have touched upon a few facts. Much more might be said, but we have exceeded the space usually allotted to a single article.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of James Tinkham, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

A. H. Mills, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. C. Mills, creditor, was referred to said Register.

Lewis Reinhard, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Appointment of Oliver Lathrop as assignee was approved.

Bushler, Boubright & Co., creditors, Philadelphia, vs. Brady & Logan; debtors, Tidioute, Warren county. Petition in bankruptcy filed and usual order issued. Purviance for creditors.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

The ejectment case of John E. King et al. vs. The Cambria Iron and Coal Company is still on trial.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of D. M. Dunahoo vs. D. H. Cunningham.

The case of Wm. J. Moore vs. Albert A Moore, is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

The case of Sophia Zoller vs. The City Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, is on trial before Judge Sterrett. This is an action to recover on an insurance policy for one-third of $5,000, the plaintiff having insured for that amount in three different companies of the city. The defendant claims that there was never any premium paid on the policy, and that a timely notice was given to Mrs. Zoller of the same. By the terms of the policy, the premium should be paid before it went into effect, and not having been paid, it is claimed that the policy never was in effect. It appears, however, that a premium was paid, but never received by the company. Mr. T. C. Lazear represents the plaintiff, and M. W. Acheson and Mr. Fetter man the defendant.

Trial List For To-day.

No. 28. Shepler vs. Thompson.
" 151. Thomas Bros. et al. vs. McMichael.
" 173. Saib & Co. vs. Franklin Ins. Co.
" 175. Owens vs. Dickens.
" 203. Negley vs. Pa. R. Co.
" 213 Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
" 1. Love & Co. vs. E. & C. Kane.
" 2 Biggs & Hoyle, for use, vs. Gibson.
" 5. Fitzsimmons et al. vs. Hutchison et al.
" 6 Fitzsimmons vs. Same.
" 8. Galaway vs. Shoenberger.
" 9. Galaway vs. Blair.
" 11 Boatmans F. & M. Co. vs. Robert Finney et al.
" 12 Atkins vs. Daugherty.
" 13 Belcher vs. Mehen.
" 14. Armstrong & Co. vs. Douglass & Co.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.]

In the four cases of E. T. Lightner & Co. vs. Louis Hilke, owner, and Fawnl, contractor, the jury returned verdicts for the plaintiff as follows. In the first case $244 34, second $346.34, third $274 78 and fourth $274.78.

The case of Baird Patterson vs. Joseph Logan et al., an action in ejectment, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of George K. Flower, administrator of George F. Dennison, deceased, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The action is to recover ten thousand dollars damages for being ejected from the possession of a certain piece of ground in Leet township.

The jury in the Ballantine slander suit returned and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Defendants moved for a new trial in the case of The Travelers Insurance Company vs. Robert Thorne et al.

Trial List for To day.

Beck vs. Beck.
Byers vs. Walisce.
Same vs. Same.
Hawley vs. Howley.
Brown vs. Forron.
Murphy vs. Haskins.
McDonald vs. Hengehold, Janner & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed with Recorder Richardson on Tuesday:

Duquesne Coal Company to Henry Kane, May 9, 1874, 4 lots and 3 porches in Wilkins township. Price $11.29....Same to John Sarver, March 29, 1873, 1 acre and 85 perches in Wilkins township. Price $459 37.....Jas McGelland to James Kain, July 18, 1873, 122 perches in Duquesne Coal Company's Plan, in Wilkinstown. Price $236.....John H. Hare, Sheriff, to D. Gregg & Co., May 1, 1874 lots in Terentium, 49x173 feet. Price $50.....John Grazier to Jos. Ganster, October 22, 1872, lot in North Versailles township, 100 feet square. Price $270 ....Charles Mentz to E. Rosenbaum, April 4, 1874, two lots in Tenth ward, Pittsburgh 50x172½ feet. Price $7,400.... George Guldbach to Annie G Weber, August 1, 1872, lot on Fourth street, Thirty second ward, Pittsburgh, 50x124 feet. Price $1,300.....A Mellridge to G. A. Mellridge et al., March 21, 1874, quit claim to certain land in North Fayette township. Price $1 400.....R. S. Sill et al. to John Salisbury, March 17, 1874 lot in Shaler township, 20x109 feet. Price $42x.....Mary Ann Bailey to Hy. Shrader, April 4, 1868, lot on Mulberry street, Mt. Washington, 25x115 feet. Price $240.....Jas. Simpson et al. to Samuel R Dawson, April 15, 1874, quit claim to lot on Voto street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x55 feet. Price $150.....David Stewart to A. C. Stewart, December 5, 1873, 25 shares in the partnership of Lyon, Shorb & Co. Price $1.....John Lyon to George W. Lyon, December 21, 1873, 25 shares in partnership of Lyon, Shorb & Co. Price $1.....Thos. J Mellurg to Thos. S. Ian, July 17, 1873, lot in Mellurg's plan, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 24x100 feet. Price $800.....H. E. Sherman to John Weaver, May 15, 1873, quit claim to lot in Twentieth ward Pittsburgh. Price $1,500..... Guardians of C. A. and Anna N. Wile et al. to Philip Weber, March 2, 1874 lot on Penn avenue, 41x201 feet. Price $1,566.....C. A. Wile, to W. M. Wile, June 14, 1859, lot in East Liberty, being same lot as above. Price $200.....Robert Glover to James Glover, May 11, 1874, lot and house in Twenty-seventh ward. Price $550.....David O. Herron to James N. Jordan, April 30, 1874, lot on Mercer street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x75. Price $900.... Daniel McGurk to D. A. Swaney, February 28, 1874, lot in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 25x 125 feet. Price $475.

A SALOON FIGHT.

A Dispute Ends in a Dangerous Cutting—Arrest of the Parties.

Last night between eight and nine o'clock quite a serious cutting affray occured in a saloon on Smithfield street near Seventh avenue. A number of men were in the place indulging in potations of bock beer and two of them, H. W. Casper, who claims to be a Frenchman, and Christ Dietrich, a German, fell to discussing the respective merits of their respective countries, and each waxed warm as he claimed for the land of his nativity immeasurable superiority over the other. As is usually the case in all such disputes, the temper of the disputants got the better of their judgment, and, unable to settle it in any other way, they proceeded to fight it out. Casper drew out an ugly looking jack knife from his pocket, and before his opponent could get clear of him, plunged it into Dietrich twice, inflicting each time a deep and dangerous wound. In self defense Dietrich gathered up a poker near at hand and struck Casper upon the head with it, not however, in time to save himself from injury. Officer Aeschebaugh who was on the opposite side of the street at the time, hearing the noise of the fight, and seeing the crowd rush into the saloon, went over himself and arrested Casper who was standing in the door leading into the back yard of the concern. He took his prisoner to the Central Station House, and returning arrested Dietrich, whom he found washing his wounds in a room in the second story. Upon making his statement to the Captain of the night watch Dietrich was released on his own recognizance, to appear this morning, and went to the saloon in the Diamond, where he is employed as a bar keeper. His wounds were dressed by Dr. McCoy, the City Physician. One of them is on the shoulder, quite deep and several inches in length. The other, and the most serious one, extends from the ear down the neck to the shoulder and is some four inches long and very ugly looking. The knife with which the cutting was done was found in a yard adjoining Richter's, where it had doubtless been thrown by Casper. The latter will have a hearing this morning before Acting Mayor McMasters.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.

....Allegheny Councils to-night.

....The aspiring mercury sported among the nineties yesterday.

....Allegheny City is very fortunate; it now has two Mayors elect and one Mayor.

....The salaries received annually by Government employes in this city foot up $115,380.

....The Richings-Bernard' Oldde Folkes have got to Chicago, where they will remain this week.

....The jury in the Ballantine slander suit failed to agree upon a verdict yesterday and was discharged.

....Alleghenians must be careful in the use of water, or there will be a water famine over there.

....A number of "Reunionists" from Harrisburgh arrived at home on the two o'clock train this morning.

....Mr. Crossan owns one-half and Messrs. C. J. Clarke and Alexander H. Miller each one-fourth of the Monongahela House now.

....John Davis was taken to little Washington yesterday to answer a charge of having broken into a store there some time ago.

....Michael Casey, of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, was captured last evening and lodged in the lock-up, by officer McCurry for abusing his wife.

....Mrs. Horan, at the corner of Fourteenth and Penn streets will have a hearing to-day before the Mayor on a charge of selling liquor without license and on Sunday.

....The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will pay, on the first of next month, its regular guaranteed quarterly dividend, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

....Mr. M. Hartmyer, a driver, was thrown from his wagon on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, yesterday. Two of the wheels passed over his head injuring him quite seriously.

....The instructions to the police to keep the pavements clear of crusaders has been renewed by the Mayor, and any officer failing to perform his duty in that respect renders himself liable to dismissal.

....W. W. Chapman who was charged with forgery some days ago, before the Acting Mayor, on oath of Francis Ballou, had a hearing yesterday and in default of $1000 bail was committed for trial at Court.

....A thief entered Jacob George's tobacco store on Caldwell street yesterday morning. He was heard operating, but managed to escape by knocking down patrolman Alexander at the door. The thief secured several pocketbooks and a few cigars.

....About two o'clock yesterday afternoon as a buggy containing a gentleman, lady and a child was passing the toll gate at the head of Federal street it was accidentally upset, and the occupants thrown out. They all escaped with a few bruises.

....The Board of Health of Allegheny met last evening and approved bills amounting to about $600, for a burial ground for the city. Collector was appealed to, and he decided that the Commission had a right to the building. Thereupon a notice was served on Sweeney to get out. He did not regard it, and Chief White placed a hose carriage and three men in the house. Sweeney then entered suit before Alderman McMasters charging the Chief with forcible entry and detainer, and the latter gave bail for Court. The matter was discussed at considerable length on Monday night by the Commission and it was finally concluded to get a written opinion from the City Solicitor and make it the basis of future action.

Mr. Jones stated that in his opinion the order heretofore issued by the Commission for the discharge of an ex fireman employed, saloons was not regarded. He thought it entirely too severe, and would stand modification. On motion, it was decided that hereafter a fine of fifteen dollars would be imposed for the first violation of the rule against entering saloons, and a second offense be considered sufficient cause for dismissal. The same fine will be marked down against firemen for failing to report violations of the above rule.

On motion, the Commission adjourned *sine die*, and the new Commission is now organized. The credentials of Messrs. Wilson, Torley and McElroy, the members recently re-elected by Councils, were presented and approved. The Commission organized for the ensuing year by electing the following officers:

President—George W. Wilson.
Secretary—Frank P. Chase.
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph—Capt. Samuel L. Fallwood.
Chief Engineer—Wm. J. White.
Assistant Engineer—John Hamill.

On motion of Mr. Torley a committee was appointed to wait upon the Second Ward Bank, and ascertain at what price the lot on the corner of second avenue and Cherry alley can be purchased. The mover thought that as the Duquesne Engine house is scarcely fitted for the use of a fire company, it might be well to look around for an eligible site, with a view to the sale of that property and the erection of a new building for the Duquesne Company.

On motion the Commission adjourned.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Two Drowning Cases Investigated.

Yesterday morning Coroner McMullin held an inquest upon the body of the unknown man found floating in the Monongahela river near McKean Station on Tuesday evening. The body was about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair, trimmed in both feet, and was dressed in striped pants and vest, light-colored coat, dark woolen undershirt, yellow outside shirt, and black necktie. In one pocket was found a bunch of keys, and a hotel check stamped No. 4. There was a patch on the inside of the left leg of his pants. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. A pocket book was found in his pocket, with the name of Hopkins & Sergeant, manufacturers, on it. The name "H. Swindt" was found on the inside of his coat marked with a stencil. The body had evidently been in the water for some time. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river at Laurel Station on the Fort Wayne Railroad. The Coroner held an inquest at four o'clock in the afternoon. The body was arrayed in Kentucky jean pants, striped shirt, black vest and congress gaiters. The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age, and the body apparently had been in the water for at least ten days. A verdict of found drowned was rendered, and the body was buried at the county's expense.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaumberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office at No 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Hermann, at Baltimore; steamer Hecker, at New York; steamer Assyrinia, at New York; steamer State of Georgia, New York; steamer Castalia, at Queenstown; steamer Columbia, at Movills.

Fine Dress Hats,

a speciality,

GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,

46 Federal street,

Allegheny City.

The "Franklin," Allegheny pays Interest on time deposits.

Sawed Lumber—Any size made to order, G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO., 29th and Lib. strs. 6t.

Joists—16, 18, 20 and 22 feet, dry Pine, G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO., 29th and Liberty strs. 6t.

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federal street.

Attractive Goods,

and prices

at

GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,

Hatters,

46 Federal street,

One square below Railroad Depots.

Flooring Boards—Dry Pine, G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO., 29th and Liberty streets. 6t.

Joists—16, 18, 20 and 22 feet, dry Hemlock, G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO., 29th and Lib. strs. 6t.

Children's Hats

A specialty

At GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,

46 Federal street,

Allegheny.

PUT THE SYSTEM IN FIGHTING TUNE.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to dissolve readily and without pain, the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that extra fluid will pass in the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Confusion and Excitement.

Great break in Prices.

My building entirely too small

to accommodate my daily increasing trade.

My stock must be reduced, being what it will.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

Unheard of Bargains.

I WANT AND MUST HAVE ROOM.

My stock must be sold.

COST NO CONSIDERATION.

Boys' Suits, Youths' Suits, Mens' Suits,

almost given away.

In order to make things lively,

I have inaugurated a scale of

Special Reduced Prices,

for sixty days, the lowest ever known in the annals of the Clothing Trade.

EVERY MAN IN THE LAND

Invited to share the spoils,

Bargains for everybody.

Call early and avoid the rush.

Store crowded daily.

Do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

The Greatest

BARGAINS OF THE COUNTRY.

Buy now or never at

T. TOBIAS, Big 13 Sixth street.

¶ I have made extensive preparations for this season's trade, and now have on my counters the largest, best and cheapest stock of clothing in Pittsburgh.

I have in my Ordering Department for custom work the largest and best

Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the city.

Suits, Pants or Coats made to order

Thirty per cent. less than elsewhere.

Conductor Caps,

Men and Boy's

Dress Caps,

School Caps,

At GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,

46 Federal street,

Allegheny.

Shingles—500,000 No. 1 shingles, G. W. DITHRIDGE & Co., 29th and Liberty strs. 6t.

Double House and grounds for sale at a bargain, with grounds well planted with fruit, shrubbery, &c. Can give immediate possession if desired. Will only require a small cash payment, and balance on easy terms. Apply to C. H. Love, No. 121 Fourth avenue. THS

PERSONAL.

***Gen. Phil Sheridan passed through this city at two o'clock this morning on his way west from Harrisburg.

***Thanks to our young friend Arthur L. Thomas, Esq., Washington City, for copies of the Congressional Directory and Statistics of Mines and Mining in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS

PATRICK MONAGHAN is charged by Robert Bell with dealing out the ardent on election day. Alderman Smith is adjudicating the case.

JUSTICE ELSASSER, of Etna, yesterday morning jailed Mary Scudner on a charge of assault and battery, brought by Annie B. Munslow, to await a hearing.

EMMA B. EMMETT, "the female detective," arrested on Tuesday night for gross disorderly conduct, was released yesterday on the payment of fifty dollars and costs.

A COLORED man named John Thompson was held in $500 bail by Mayor Nellie for trial at court, on a charge of stealing a breast pin and a gold key from a boarder.

JOHN EBERT has been acting badly. He was committed for trial yesterday by Alderman Schaffer, for abusing his wife and destroying the cooking apparatus and utensils.

WM. BOWERS has given bail to guarantee his appearance at Court to answer a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from the stable of Wm. H. Mackey and selling the rig for $20.

WM. GARLEY, who is charged with appropriating to his own use articles belonging to his fellow boarders, at No. 65 Fourth avenue, will be afforded an opportunity to-day to prove his innocence.

SARAH SMITH and Sadie Williams, street walkers, were arrested last night by officer Hudson, on the trespassing on forbidden ground and giving their self to the thoroughfares which the Chief has forbidden them to frequent.

HENRY DERRICH is in jail. He went there to await a judicial investigation concerning the mysterious disappearance of a watch, a coat and